RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL CYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV[illegible] 80- BOMBAY, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPI[illegible]

F. & O. BRITISI[illegible]NDIA.
(Incorporated in Eng[illegible]
MAIL & PASSENGERS[illegible]RVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLY[illegible]UTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSE[illegible]LES.
All passengers are required to b[illegible] possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecti[illegible] at Aden	Tons.
1926			
3 April	NALDERAx ..		7,952
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		15,993
			11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx	10,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA	10,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA *	10,583
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	10,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamers if reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on or after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926 both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea ..... £[illegible]
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £1[illegible]
To Marseilles and back..... £1[illegible]

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHAZNI* ..	5,306
17th „	HATIMUI* ..	7,784
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th August	MANGLA ..	8,363
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8441

*Cargo vessels only, will convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
9th April	NAGPORE*	China & Japan,	
22nd June	DELTA connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.	

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
3rd April	CHAKLA ..	Kar[illegible] & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
5th „	VITA ..	Kar[illegible] & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
7th „	BANDRA ..	Busr[illegible] via Karachi and Gulf Ports.	
9th „	VASNA ..	Busr[illegible] via Karachi.	
14th „	KHANDALLA	East[illegible] S. Africa.	

There will be sailings for Kar[illegible] on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Satu[illegible] every week. Local passengers for Karachi only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accomodation is not required for passengers ex the and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers th[illegible]reh.
Terms and Rates of Freights Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZ[illegible] & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, [illegible]bay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	5214	25 Mar.	8 April
*Sado Maru	5898	30 „	11 April
xBengal Maru	5396	11 April	15 „
Toyooka Maru	7098	15 „	24 „
Yamagata Maru	3807	28 „	12 May
Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 „

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi,
For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
28[illegible], Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid upto 31-12-25	30,84,370
Reserve	Fund upto 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:: LAHORE

Bhehar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bhalla City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bhalla Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Chi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Dehrzepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Ferozewalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gya	Meerut City	
Hyderabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
DRAFTS, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For particulars and rules of business apply.

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sas House,
Chuta Street, Bombay.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
AGENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... „ 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c. c. for 3 annas. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4
Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42112

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building, Near Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)
Fire Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Branch
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R2911

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R2959

WANTED—An experienced UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in Urdu, Persian and Gujarati for the Headmastership of a Middle School, sportsman, especially cricketer Preferred. Pay Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 75, according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1316, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26382

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for Factory or Godown big plot with sheds, Electric Power and Light installation on Lamington Road. Sunderdas Saw Mills, opposite Reay Road Station.
C R2935

TO BE LET—At reasonable rent, the BLOCKS, ROOMS, MOTOR GARAGES, etc., with good accommodation in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply to K. T. ROWJI, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R2947

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"

Wadeo St., Fort Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.
M

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOREST SALES.

DHARAMPUR (Surat.)

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders on 3rd June, 1926, for about 33 Coupes in the Dharampur State Forests containing good teak, Tanas (Tinas), Shisham, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtainable on application to the undersigned or to the State Forest Officer.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan,
Dharampur State.
C26380

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Applicants must have taken First Class Honours in English at the B. A. Examination and passed the M. A. also with distinction in English and a classical language. Starting pay from Rs. 200 to 250 per mensem, according to academic qualifications and teaching experience, rising to a maximum of Rs. 300 p. m. by annual increment of Rs. 25 on confirmation after a year's probation. The post is permanent and pensionable and the engagement terminable only after three months' notice on either side. Applications should be addressed in first instance, to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on or before the 20th of April, 1926.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan,
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 7th March, 1926. 26242

WANTED.

ONE ASSISTANT for the CHEMICAL and BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY of this Municipality, on Rs. 100 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 100-10-200 (inclusive of conveyance allowance.) The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Those who hold the degree of B. Sc. or possess similar qualifications, need only apply, with copies of their testimonials, stating previous experience of Public Health, Laboratory work, their age, caste, etc. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 30th April, 1926.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office.
Ahmedabad, April 1, 1926.
26381

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED ONE-FOURTH SHARE IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATED AT 7, BELLASIS ROAD AND POWALLA STREET.

By order and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees Mr. Cursetji Merwanji Cooper, Erachshaw Merwanji Cooper and Bai Ruttonbai Jehangir Cooper, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at No. 7, Bellasis Road, the undivided one-fourth share in the undermentioned properties, on account and risk of Kaikhushroo Merwanji Cooper, the mortgagor, under and by virtue of power of sale contained in the Indenture of Contributory mortgage, dated 27th May, 1921, from the said Kaikhusroo Merwanji Cooper to Dr. P. P. Daruwalla and others and the deed of transfer of mortgage, dated 3rd August, 1923, from P. P. Daruwalla and others to Erachshaw Merwanji Cooper and others:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that undivided one-fourth share of Kaikhushru Merwanji Engineer, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, being a portion of a larger piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay in Books marked C of the Foras Land property under Old No. 464 and New No. 13983, Old Survey No. 247 and New Survey Nos. 1/3575, 1/3576, 2/3562, 2-7, 3563 and 4B/3561, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,596 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 3322-3324 and Street Nos. 7-8 and 9, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jehangirji Behramji Mody, on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Behramji Limboowalla, on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of Lookmanji Sulemanji, and on or towards the West by the property of Merwanji Pestonji Engineer.

SECONDLY:—All that undivided one-fourth share of Kaikhushru Merwanji Engineer, in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the factory located thereon and the looms, opener, boiler and other plants appertaining to the said factory, messuages and buildings built and standing thereon, situate on the North of Falkland Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,239 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under New Survey Nos. 1/3575, 1/3576, 2/3562, 2-7/3567 and 4B/3561, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Ardeshir Behramji Limboowalla, on or towards the South by Falkland Road and on or towards the West by the property of the Bombay Stable Co., and which said messuages and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3322 (2), (3), Street Nos. 7A and 7B.

THIRDLY:—All that undivided quarter share of the Kaikhushru Merwanji Engineer, in all that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land, containing by admeasurement 246 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay, along with the other land under New Survey Nos. 1/7375 and 1/7384 together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2062 (30) and Street No. 9AA, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Kharsetji Framji Bathena, on or towards the South by Pauwalla Street, on or towards the East by the property of Dossabhai Rustomji Daruwalla, and on or towards the West by Pauwalla Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office in Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 550 CASES VEGETABLE PRODUCT GHEE.

On MONDAY, the 12th April, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Dock Port Trust Warehouse No. A—by order of Messrs. Rayenia Brothers and Co., and on a/c and at the risk of Defaulting Indentor Mulik Girdharilal of Lahore:—

500 cases Vegetable Product Ghee each of 2 tins each of 40lbs. nett, Milkmaid Brand per s.s. "Wartenfels" made in Holland.

200 cases of January Shipment and 300 of February Shipment.

On a/c and at the risk of Sevashinh Gurudipsinh of Amritsar:

25 cases Vegetable Product Ghee each of two tins each of 40lbs. Nett Milkmaid Brand per s.s. "Kenbane-Head".

On a/c and at the risk of Lala Laxmandas Divanchand of Amritsar:

25 cases Vegetable Product Ghee each of 40lbs. nett, Milkmaid Brand per s.s. "Kenben-Head."

476 cases are at Alexandra Dock Shed No. A and 74 cases at the Godown of Messrs. Rayenia Brothers and Co., Khetwadi Main Road.

Samples can be seen at their office No. 166 Dongeri Road, Bhimpura.

25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair-dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

BROWN'S AFROTONA.

(Regd.)

A GREAT INFUSER AND REJUVENATOR of the AGE

AFROTONA is proved to be a marvellous remedy for weakness and nerve diseases.

It is a boon to those suffering from Neurasthenia, Emaciation, and loss of nerve force. **AFROTONA** is the ideal Tonic for rebuilding weak nerve cells and wastage of the body. It enriches the blood and feeds the nerves. **AFROTONA** is a marvellous remedy for removing the after effects of Malaria, when other costly and so-called nerve Tonics have failed.

AFROTONA being quite harmless may be used with confidence, in cases of fagged or worn out nerves.

AFROTONA, THIS LIFE-GIVING NECTAR is prepared in the modern British Laboratories, and is a compound of the choicest and best selected drugs known to the medical profession.

AFROTONA never constipates.

Only males should use Afrotona.

50 Pills for 50 days treatment Price Rs. 10 only.

Packing Postage Free

SOLE AGENTS for India.

A. M. THAKKAR,
CHEMISTS,
Fida Building, Juma Masjid,
BOMBAY, No. 2.

Where other Patents A failure!

P. RAMACHENDRAYYA, Esq;
Honorary Magistrate, Kurnool

"The 2 Doses of Kesari's **LODHRA** gave an instant relief in case of a dreadful disease of vomiting and chronic uterine disorders attended with fever, and in a case where many Indian and European medicines have failed. I will call it an 'Ambrosia.'"

For full Particulars consult your Chemists or Apply to

"Kesari Kuteeram", Egmore, Madras
Bombay Agency with
KAVIRAJ PICHU AIYER,
17, First Buildings,
Matunga, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
presents
"MERRIE ENGLAND"
Comic Opera in 2 Acts
By Basil Hood and Edward German.
Cast an Chorus of 60 Performers.
Booking at Theatre from 10.30 a.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
The Heartiest Laugh of your life
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"TWO WEEKS"
Adventures with Three Bachelors.
A Saucy Picture Just Naughty enough to be nice.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 4.30; 6.30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Colossal Motion Picture Masterpiece in 6 Reels
"SAMSON & DELILAH"
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MONDAY, 5th April 1926
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GIRGAUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to film of
"Dr. ACK"
having been cancelled the following Programme is being shewn from the 3rd to the 9th April.

"THE WANDERING JEW"
featuring
MATHESON LANG
AND
The arrival of the New Viceroy
LORD IRWIN
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

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TO-NIGHT
5-7, 8-45 & 10-30
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dy of Paris, Miller, Karachi.
enoa, Zoppo, Genoa.
akla, Woolbatt, Karachi.
oltan, Finch, London.

DEPARTURES.

Apri

illa, Cockslin, Karachi.
rkenfels, Bremer, Karachi.
ldera, Coldwell, London.
oltan, Finch, Australia.
tlea, Jamison, Antwerp.
ncouver Maru, Ukeda, Kobe.
ysdale, Thursgus, Calcutta.
y of Simla, Parkar, Hull.

LOADING.

April 1

mer Tajrea for Madras.
mer Genoa for Genoa.
mer Bandra for Busrah.
mer Vasna for Busreh.

ESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, March 31.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

uerimba, 4772, N.F., 5/4, M M Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London, 10/4, M M and Co.
Exeter, 6023, L'pool, 5/4, K Nixon and Co.
Charlbury, 2097, Hamburg, 6/4, L Edwards Ltd.
Sado Maru, 3527, Kobe, 11/4, N Y Kaisha.
Simla 5955, Karachi, 2/4, K N & Co.
Birkenfels 3851, Karachi N F L Edwards Ltd.
Nestlea, 2473, Antwerp, 2/4, L Edwards Ltd.
Kildrecht, 3898, Karachi, 10/4, L Edwards Ltd.
Snowdon, 3248, Dunkirk, 4/4, T M & Co.
Cracovia, 4566, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino and M. I.
Kimberley, 3979, Barcelona, 3/4, J Finlay and Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Hoogkerk, 3170, Hamburg, 5/4, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Shinnoh Maru, 3582, Japan, N.F., O S Kaisha.
Garcia, 1932, Busreh, 1/4, M M and Co.
Vancouver Maru, 4259, Koe, 2/4, O S Kaisha.
Goalpara, 3216, Colombo, 2/4, M M and Co.
Penang Maru, 3215, Japan, 8/4, N G Kaisha.
Torilla 3189, Karachi, 2/4, M M & Co.
Tagpore, 3226, China, 9/4, M M and Co.
Olympia, 3208 L'pool, 14/, Grahams Trading Co.
Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 7/4, M M and Co.
Jamnagar 278, Jamnagar 1/4 Lalji Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Capo-di-Monte, 3544, Karachi, 0/4, L T and M I S N Co.
Kavi, 2127, Jeddah, 5/4, T Moison and Co.
Ocean Monarch, 2808, India Coasts, 3/4, Scindia S N and Co.
Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, 3/4, SHassam and Co.
Cuncolim, 106, Goa, 3/4, M H Khatma.
Laxmi 124, M Coast, 1/4, R Assan & Co.
Jayani, 2627, Jeddah, N.F., H Shustary and Co.

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DADABHAJ NOWROJI ready fo

L/M Homayun, 2732, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
N Othello, 2277, Karachi, 6/4, J Finlay and Co.
O/S Dara, 3083, Jeddah, 10/4, T Morrison and Co.
P Nurmahal, 3380, Rangoon, 1/4, T Morrison and Co.
Q Skuld, 649, Bangkok, N.F., F F Campbell.

EXPORT.

April 1.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—91 bdles Lamb skins, H A M Sawals, 72 cwts Indian Chutney, F Nowroji, 37 bdles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff.

For Marseilles:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co, 2 Pkges woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son Ltd, 50 bales Hemp, C Peraj and Co, 990 cwts Indian Jawaree, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—3,000 cwts Linseed Oil Cake, B H Lele, 240 cwts Casen, Midland Dairy Farm.

For Hamburg.—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Nestlea for Antwerp:—5 bales wool, Jhamjimal.

For Bremen:—500 cwts Groundnuts, Rallios.

S. S. City of Exeter for Manchester:—173 bles cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 50 angles cotton waste, B Meyer and Co.

For Marseilles:—2,000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton, K Vissn and Co.

For Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, F F mpbell and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton waste Chandulal and Co, 2 bales wool, The Bom-Co Ltd.

S. City of Kimberley for Hull:—4,000 s Rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S. Charlbury for Hamburg:—60 ply drums, Cutler Palmer and Co, 220 Cow Horns, E C Nanji, 2 Pots Palma Oil, Volkart Bros

S. Snowden for Dunkirk:—1,000 cwts seed, Ralli Bros, 1,999 cwts Groundnuts, Bros, 2,000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon & Ltd.

S. Capo-di-Monte for Genoa:—4,000 Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 325 old Iron and Steel Scrap, K M Nathoo, 26ns old Iron Scrap Plates, K M Nathoo, 16ns old Iron Wheels and Tyres, K M No, 75 tons old Iron Plate, K M Nathoo, 44bles cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export, Lewis Linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd

S Olympia for Liverpool:—29 bales wool Salemohamed and Co, 1,000 cwts Mohams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 1,0cwts Myrabollams, C Jiwanlal and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, A Khi and Co.

For Marseilles:—400 cwts Mustard seed, Voll Bros, 3,000 cwts Castorseed, Louis Dreyand Co, 80 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and 4,000 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros300 cwts Groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S. Othello for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton Rajaram and Co.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton Vardhman Ltd, 275 bales Hemp, F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton Vardhman Ltd.

For Ghent:—104 bales cotton, B Cursor and Co, 200 bales cotton, Ltd.

The P Cotton Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton, Vurdhi Bros Ltd.

S. Snowdon for Geneva:—2,000 cwts Linseed, L Dreyfus and Co, 660 bales cotton, G Kaisha Ltd, 385 bales cotton, J Danjee Co. 500 tons manganese ore, K M Nath

For Nes:—770 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Ltd.

S. Shinyang Maru for Nagoya:—400 bales cot Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 500 bales cot G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Bigong:—100 bales cotton Grey Twist, Cmanjee and Co, 90 cwts old Buffalo Pers, D H Bharocha.

For Kobe—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd

For Shanghai:—250 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Ltd, 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd

For Kobe 1,600 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons, bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokoha:—200 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons.

S. S. Nage for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shangh—560 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co, bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya 300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—0 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co, 1,000 es cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 300 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

For Hongko—500 bales cotton Grey Twist, David Soon and Co Ltd, 250 bales cotton Grey Tw, C Bomanjee and Co.

S. S. Shinonoru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, C Damind Sons, 500 bales cotton, H Rambhagat Co, 500 bales cotton, Vurdhman Brosd, 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd

For Yokkaichi 1,000 bales cotton, Japan T Co Ltd,

For Yokohama 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd,

PORTS.

April 1.

S. S. Margha, lats M M and Co, from London:—84 cases pipe Water, 570 cases Gin, 140 cases Bats, Confectionery and Cocoa, 100 cases Lime Juice, 84 cases Colour, 180 cases Beer, 3 cases Wine, 23 cases Lamps and Batteries, 20 cases Brandy, 50 cases Whisky, 20 cases Mineral Water, 62 cases Scott's Emulsion, 143 cases Jams, 28 cases Essences, 38 cases Plaster of Paris, 107 cases Common and Epsom Salt, 36 cases Infants' and Mellin's Food, 151 cases Medicines and Chemical Stores, 20 cases Soap, 98 cases Castor and Olive Oil, 60 cases Boot Polish, 43 cases Tinned Sausages, 25 cases Lemon Squash, 225 cases Dried Milk, 182 cases Wine and Spirits, 22 cases Harmless Medicine and Chemical, 17 cases Pickles, 59 cases Accumulators, 61 cases Cornflour and Barley and Arrowroot, 18 cases Stationery, 4 cases Grease, 100 barrels Lubricating Oil, 40 drums Lubricating Oil, 11 cases Lubricating Oil, 24 cases Compound Lubricating Oil, 379 drums Paint, 4,384 kegs Paint, 27 cases Paint, 25 cases Medicinal Preparation, 14 cases Copper wire, 20 cases Crown Corks, 50 bales Crown Corks, 60 bales Oakum, 47 bales old Newspapers, 69 bales Envelops and Papers, 114 cases Envelops and Papers, 22 cases Iron screws, 289 bales solid Rubber Tyres, 52 cases Preserves, 28 pkges Preservs, 39 cases Provision, 22 cases Perfumery, 55 cases Champagne, 29 cases Fire Bricks, 116 pkges Provisions, 100 drums Carbolic Acid, 400 drums Turpentine 80 cases Linseed Oil, 150 cases Turpentine Substitute, 75 drums Disinfectant, 140 drums Disinfecting fluid, 20 drums White and Red Lead, 110 kegs White and Red Lead, 100 cases Wincarnis, 10 cases Bicarb Soda, 12 cases Cheese, 11 cases Glassware, 25 cases Enamel, 116 cases Oil and Spirit Varnish, 150 drums Oil and Spirit Varnish, 220 drums Spirits and Varnish, 19 cases Spirits and Varnish, 300 stone ware jars, 880 kegs white zinc, 15 cases Cycles and Parts, 17 cases Vinegar and O'Stores, 61 Pkges Cement, 28 coils Wire Rope, 4,000 Bags Sugar, 500 bags Sulphate of Ammonia, 15 cases Drugs, 10 cases Syrup, 26 crates Plywood Chair Seats, 15 boxes Type, 45 boxes Tin Sheets, 200 bdles Copper Sheets, 33 bdles Forks and Picks, 60 cases Rubberwood mosaic, 10 cases Bottles, 10 crates Cement Sheets, 15 casks Ink, 16 Pkges Emulsion, 16 cases Photo Plates and Paper, 126 bdles Plywood, 15 cases Castor Powder, 7 cases Cyder, 7 cases Essential Oil, 14 cases Card Board, 139 bdles Galvd C Sheets, 1,743 bdles Steel Bars, 2438 pieces Steel Bars, 1,223 pieces Steel Plates and Angles, 40 bdles Galved wire, 139 cases Wall Tiles, 50 crates, Wall Tiles 106 cases window glass, 21 cases Screws, 11 cases Woollen and Cotton goods, 10 cases Glass ware, 86 coils Galvd Iron wire, 20 cases Chains, 22 rolls wire netting, 19 bales Paper, 95 D/Bags Bolts and Nuts, 110 rods Barbed wire, 29 cases Champagne.

From Middlesbro:—80 bdles Galvd Sheets, 110 bdles Angles and Plates and Flats, 674 Pieces Angles and Plates and Flats, 144 Pieces steel Joists and Flats, 48 cases Steel Channels, 65 bdles Steel Channels, 41 bdles Expanded Steel, 200 bdles Iron Bars, 3,742 bdles Galvd C Sheets, 54 pkges Troughs, 41 bales Paper, 25 drums Tar, 500 bags Sulphate of Ammonia, 82 pieces C I Pipes, 60 loose C I Pipes, 33 cases Railway Material, 11 pieces Steel Tees, 4 bags Rivets.

From Bordeaux/London:—876 cases Brandy.

From Port Said:—1 bag Cotton seed.

S. S. Golden Sea, Agents Killick Nixon and Co, from Durban.—67,434 tons Coal.

S. S. Ocean Monarch, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd, from Moulmein:—32,826 bags Rice, 5,171 bales Y W Scantlings.

From Cochin:—758 cases Cocoanut oil, 56 bags Tinger Turmeric, 5 barrels soap.

From Calicut:—232 bdles Sandalwood, 703 bales cotton, 55 jottas coir yarn, 114 jottas mangoes, 100 boras cotton waste.

S. S. Goalpara, Agents M M and Co, from Rangoon:—944 bags Rice.

From Moulmein:—18,676 bags Rice, 1,982 pieces teak small stuff, 49,913 pieces Teak scantlings, 17,446 bdles Teak Scantlings, 2,162 pieces Teak Planks, 2,319 pieces Teak Squares, 2,295 pieces Teak Posts and Planks.

From Tuticorin:—32 bales cotton yarn, 276 bales mixing waste, 201 bales cotton waste, 50 cases Tea, 87 bales Tea, 12 bags Cardamoms.

From Calicut:—60 cases Tea, 844 bags Cocoanuts, 344 bags Copra, 356 jottas coir yarn, 19 bales cotton 4,5 coils coir Rope, 155 baskets Ginger.

From Badagara:—94 bags Copra.

BABY WEEK IN JANJIRA STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JANJIRA, March 30.

The Baby Week was celebrated with great success this year in the Janjira State on 5th March at Mhasla and on 27th and 28th March in the town of Murud. Special meetings for pardah women and girls of the Mahomedan community as well for Hindu women and girls were convened and a general meeting of gentlemen and boys was called, at which papers on Maternity and Infant Welfare were read in Urdu and Marathi and a dialogue on Plague was recited at Mhasla. A special programme was prepared for the capital town of Murud. A special meeting was convened on 27th instant for ladies and girls in the spacious hall of the local High School under the presidency of Mrs. Y. B. Borkar and a general meeting of gentlemen and boys was called on 28th idem at the same place under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Y. B. Borkar, State Dewan. At both the meetings papers on Smallpox and on Maternity, Child Welfare, and public health were read in Marathi and Urdu, by the Medical Staff under the superintendence of Dr. Gomes, the Chief Medical Officer of the State, and on the curtain with the help of the Magic Lantern slides the story of Hukmy Dey was showed with eloquent narration of the contents of each slide by Rao Saheb B. A. Bhide, Headmaster of the local High School, and President of the Town Municipality. In his presidential address Rao Bahadur Borkar advised young men to take care of their mental and physical growth side by side with education.

All-India Directory and Business Guide.

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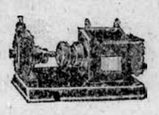

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BOMBAY 2.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 1.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of Best Indian 300 bales, Mid Americans Spot 12.6 d.
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 15.85 d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

May	18.84
July	18.35
October	17.72

New York Noon Call—

May	18.83
July	18.34
October	17.71

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

May	18.15
October	17.07

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, April 1.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.85 + .08
July	18.37 + .10
October	17.72 + .07
December	17.40 + .07

Liverpool, April 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.62 + .04
July	9.51 + .03
October	9.27 + .04
December	9.16 + .04

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 1.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	9.57—.03
May	9.55—.04
July	9.43—.05
October	9.19—.04
December	9.08—.04
January	9.07—.04

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, April 1.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	14.75—.10
July	14.30—.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	9.65 + .05
May	9.63 + .04
June	9.55 + .02
July	9.51 + .03
August	9.41 + .03
September	9.34 + .04
October	9.27 + .03
November	9.16 + .04
December	9.16 + .04
January	9.15 + .04
February	9.14 + .04
March	9.15 + .04
April	9.13 + .04

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 1.

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	15.22 + .37
May	15.12 + .37
June	14.85 + .35
July	14.75 + .35
August	14.75 + .35
September	14.75 + .25
October	14.65 + .25
November	14.55 + .20
December	14.50 + .20
January	14.45 + .20
February	14.45 + .20
March	14.45 + .20
April	14.45 + .20

New York, April 3.

Demand Bills 4.88.81

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Apr. 1.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 13,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 20,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Continent 37,000 Bales.
Futures at New York:—

May	18.85 + .08
July	18.37 + .10
October	17.12 + .07

New York cotton markets will remain closed on 2nd and 3rd April.

Spot Cotton at New York	19.35 + .10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.37 + .07

Futures at New Orleans:

May	18.10 + .05
October	17.04 + .05

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 qualities 17 3/4
Demand Bills 4.85.75
Silver:—Foreign mined 68 3/4

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 1.

Scinde Good	6.40
Scinde Fully Good	6.80
Scinde Fine	7.20
Bengal Good	6.50
Bengal Fully Good	6.90
Bengal Fine	7.30
Oomra Good	7.20
Oomra Fully Good	7.60
Oomra Fine	8.00
Broach Good	8.00
Broach Fully Good	8.40
Broach Fine	8.80

Liverpool cotton markets will remain closed on 2nd, 3rd, and 5th April.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 1.

Total Actual Export 7,600 bales.
Total Forwarded consumers 52,000 bales.
Total Imports 59,000 bales.
Total Stock 928,000 bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 28,756 bales.

WHEAT.

London, April 1.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs April/May sellers 51/6
Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs April/May sellers 50/6
Tone:—Quieter.
Australian April/May buyers 56/6
Tone:—Quieter.
Cargo Baril 61 lbs March Italy paid 52/3
Cargo South Australian April U K paid 57/6

SEEDS.

London, April 1.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
April/May buyers £14-1/4
May/June seller £14-2/8
January/June/July sellers £14-1/2
Tone:—Steady but quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay April/May sellers 7-7/16
Tone:—Inactive
Castorseed Bombay April/May sellers 17-3/4
Linseed, Bombay April/May nominal £17-5/8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton Ayril/May sellers £19-1/4
Rapeseed, Toria per ton April/May sellers £19-7/8
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton April/May nominal £18-1/4
Tone of rapeseed:—Quiet.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore April/May sellers £20-3/8

LINSEED.

London, April 1.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
March/April sellers 16-5/8
April/May done 16 3/8
May/June sellers 16-1/2
Tone:—Quiet. Rather easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
March/April buyers 29/6
May/August buyers 29/9

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 1.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
July/September sellers 14/10-1/2
October/December sellers 15
January/March sellers 15/1-1/2
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
July/September sellers 15/1
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
July/September sellers 15/1-3/4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 4.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

KHADI:—	Rs. As. Ps.
Textile Per lb	0 13 6
Century ,,	0 12 0
Jacob ,,	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon ,,	0 12 0
Elphinstone ,,	0 12 0
Bombay Cotton ,,	0 11 6
Jamshed ,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—	
Standard ,,	1 2 9
Century ,,	1 2 6
Hindustan ,,	1 3 0
Fazel (Mehal) ,,	1 3 6
Phoenix ,,	1 2 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ,,	1 2 6
Manekji (Patangia) ,,	1 1 9
Kalianardan ,,	1 2 6
Daud Sahib ,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—	
Rachael Mill Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan ,,	1 2 9
David Mills ,,	1 3 0
Apollo ,,	1 3 0
E D Sassoon ,,	1 2 6
LONG CLOTH 'X' Quality:—	
Kohinoor Mill ,,	1 2 0
Swan Finlay ,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor ,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-12 In.+	
Textile (Mandi) ,,	1 1 6
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 1 6
Century (Bugle) ,,	1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala) ,,	1 0 6
Tata Mill (Darji) ,,	1 1 3
Sakuntala ,,	1 1 0
Sundari Brand ,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 3 0
Jacob E D ,,	1 1 0
Century ,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 2 0
Century ,,	1 0 6
Jacob E. D. ,,	1 0 0
1568 Tata ,,	3 4 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton Per Piece	4 12 0
Jamshed ,,	4 12 0
Century ,,	5 0 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 ,,	5 0 0
Hindustan No. 902 ,,	5 4 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand Mill:— ,,	6 5 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur ,,	12 4 0
Textile Mills £3 1/2 ,,	5 0 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney ,,	9 5 0
Hindustan ,,	9 0 0
E. D. Rachael ,,	7 12 0
SALITA:—	
Century Per lb.	1 0 6
Textile ,,	1 0 ,,
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 1 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	2 11 6
777 Crescent ,,	2 11 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—	
Kanta Per lb	1 5 6
Great ,,	1 5 0
Phoenix ,,	1 6 0
CHADAR KORI CALENDER:—	
Hindustan Per piece	0 0 0
David ,,	0 0 0

Remark:—Market dull.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 3.

Jute:—Alliance 423; Anglo-India 355; Auckland 193; Bally 152; Birla 6/12; Chapdani 134; Clive 30/4; Dalhousie 315; Empire 41; Fort William 243, 247; Howrah 31/12; Kamarhatty 470, 480; Kankanarrah 375; Lansdowne 220; Lawrence 500; National 24/8; Northbrook 41/12; Orient 172; Reliance 53/8; Standard 345; Union 460; Waverly 95/12; Hessian 16/12; Jute 95/12.

Miscellaneous:—Imperial Bank 1485. Imperial Conty 384.

Remarks:—The market is steady.

RUBBER.

London, April 1.

Para Up River Fine, Spot—
May/June value 26-1/2
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—
Buyers 29
Sellers 29-1/4
Tone:—Firm. Moderate business.

BARLEY.

London, April 1.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 1.

Tele Transfers 1/5 15/16
Bar Gold £4/4/10
Bar Silver Spot 30 very quiet.

London, April 1.

Rentes 3 per cent 48-1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 30
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30-1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling. Buyers holding off. Market very quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3-1/2
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.
London markets closed until Tuesday.

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 1.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8
Discount Indian Bank Bils 6 m/st 4-13/32
Rentes 3 per cent 12-1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5-1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5-3/4

London, April 1.

The Bank of England Returns for the week erding yesterday show the following results:

Total Bullion	£146,800,000
Public Deposits	£35,400,000
Other Deposits	£93,600,000
Governments Securities	£37,000,000
Other Securities	£86,600,000
Notes and Gold	£23,800,000

The Bank Reserve is 18.41 per cent of the Liabilities.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 1.

Stockholm 18.13
Oslo 22.68
Amsterdam 12.13
Switzerland 25.24

New York, April 1.

Demand Bills 4.85.75

London, April 1.

Exchange on London in Paris 140.25
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42-1/8
Exchange on London in Italy 120.87

SHARES.

London, April 1.

Hongkong Bank £125
Coartered Bank £20-1/8 Ex dividend and bonus.
National Bank £17
P and O Bank £9-3/8
Eastern Bank £5-7/8

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 1.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Apr. 1.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £26 1/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 15/16 + 1/16
Conversion Loan £74 7/8 uncharged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £103 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 54 3/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 54 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 1/4 unchanged.

London, April 3.

Telegraph Transfers 1/5 25/32
Exchange on London in Paris 141.35
Warsaw 38.50
Bullion shipment £148,000

London, March 31.

Exchange Belgium 130.87
Exchange Athens 368.50
Cuban Sugar April sellers 10/9

GOLD.

Bombay, April 3.

Ready:—21 9-6.
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 21-9-0, highest 21-9-3, at 6 p.m. 21-9-0.
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 21-10-0, highest 21-10-6, at 6 p.m. 21-10-0.
Vaida Visak.—Opening 21-11-0, highest 21-11-6, at 6 p.m. 21-11-3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0-2-3.
Vaida Visak.—Opening 0-3-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 3.

Ready:—68-15.
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 68-11-0, highest 68-14-0, at 6 p.m. 68-13-0.
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 68-13-0, highest 68-15-0, at 6 p.m. 68-14-0.
Vaida Visak.—Opening 68-10-0, highest 68-12-0, at 6 p.m. 68-12-0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor.—Opening 0-11-0.
Vaida Visak.—Opening 1-0-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, April 3.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1 1/4	56	8	0
Brass, English	1 1/2	55	0	0
Brass, English	1 3/4	55	8	0
Brass, English	2	55	8	0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	53	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 3.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper French	3/4	56	12	0
Copper French	2	58	4	0
Copper German	3/4	57	0	0
Copper German	1	58	8	0
Copper, German	1 1/4	57	8	0
Copper American	1 1/2	60	0	0
Copper American	1 3/4	60	0	0
Copper American	2	60	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		56	8	0
Panchteka joint		25	8	0
Copper, English Bars		58	12	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		70	0	0
Lead Rangoon		26	8	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	52	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	51	12	0
Koger Brass Metal	1 1/4	51	8	0
Koger Brass Metal 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 to 2		51	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		58	8	0
American Copper	3/4	58	0	0
American Copper	1, 1 1/4	60	0	0
English Copper	3/4	57	0	0
English Copper	2	58	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, April 3.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Shaparji	No. 6 1/2	0	7	6
Phoenix	No. 6 1/2	0	7	9
Kilachand	No. 8 1/2	0	8	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	10	0
Shaparji	No. 10 1/2	0	9	6
Tricumdas	No. 10 1/2	0	9	9
Currimbhoy	No. 12 1/2	0	9	14
Tricumdas	No. 12 1/2	0	10	0
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	10	2
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 20	0	12	9
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6
Japan	40	1	3	9
Japan	42 1/2	1	5	9

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a small advance both in New York and Liverpool as compared with a week ago. Early the market eased on some long liquidation but later improved on short covering and trade buying new crop on reports of unfavourable weather. At the close the market was steady.

After ruling on dull and uninteresting lines during the early sessions the American markets showed some activity during the latter part of the week. As a result of short covering on reports of somewhat unfavourable weather conditions, prices in America recovered on Tuesday and Wednesday, but this improvement was practically lost on Thursday when the market again gave way under the influence of long liquidation. Nevertheless the inclination undoubtedly is towards a higher range of values.

As far as the next crop is concerned, reports during the first half of the week were running on similar lines to those we have been receiving some time back, but latterly we were confronted with the news that the weather in Texas was wet and cold, but this change in weather was but natural and consequently it has had no considerable effect on the market. The weekly weather report published indicates that the ploughing has made excellent progress, but that the planting at the moment has been put up with owing to the recent too wet and cold weather. It is quite possible that the anticipation of a large acreage and substantial yield next year is too optimistic, but, of course, it is far too early to form any reliable views on such points.

Manchester reports read somewhat better during the week. The enquiry tends to broaden, and spinners after having remained silent for some weeks have now realised that prices have worked down to a reasonable level, and they would quickly start to show a more active policy provided they can obtain the necessary encouragement from the market. Slightly improved reports are also to hand with regard to the demand for textile goods, and this will play a prominent part if sustained.

Broadly speaking, the intervention of the Easter Holidays may prevent the market from showing any material change in values in the near future. The anxiety with regard to the outcome of next season's yield will be continually in the minds of the consuming world, and although prospects in this respect have made a promising start, we have a very long way to go, and past experience has taught us that before the ultimate result is achieved, there will be many scares and alarms, arising from the numerous possibilities which may militate against a full growth, and cause sharp upturns. It seems that the wisest plan is to be very conservative at the moment, but be prepared to buy on breaks.

There is practically no change in the movement of our local market which throughout the whole week fluctuated within a radius of Rs. 5 only. Until the Export demand improves we do not see where the improvement is to come from.

The ready market also maintains an easier feeling and the enquiry is restricted to nice descriptions only at relatively cheaper rates.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	last week	this week.
New York May	18.77	18.85 plus 8
New York July	18.30	18.37 plus 7
New York October	17.68	17.22 plus 4
New York December	17.39	17.40 plus 1
New York January	17.30	17.32 plus 2
Liverpool May	9.49	9.55 plus 6
Liverpool July	9.40	9.43 plus 3
Liverpool October	9.12	9.19 plus 7
Liverpool January	8.99	9.08 Plus 9

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M.G. Broach April/May opened on he 26th ulto. at Rs. 353 and gradually eased to Rs. 350½ on selling by Exporters, Commission Houses and Shroffs. From this level the values advanced to Rs. 354¾ on Japanese and Commission Houses and Exporters buying. On lower advices received from Home the market receded to Rs. 351½ on Japanese Houses and Bazar operators selling, and closed on the 1st inst. at Rs. 352. July/August opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 353½ and declined to Rs. 351 on selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses. On higher advices reported from New York the market advanced to Rs 356½ on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs, but again gave way to Rs. 353½ on general selling and closed at Rs. 354½ on the 1st instant.

Fine Oomra May opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 321½ and declined to Rs. 318½ on selling by Shroffs and a Japanese House. Around this level Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 324 and the market after small fluctuations closed on the 1st instant at Rs. 323, whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 321½ and went down to Rs. 319 on Commission Houses and general selling. From this level the market improved to Rs. 324½ on prominent Shroffs buying, and closed at Rs. 324 on the 1st instant. F.G. Bengal May opened at Rs. 263 and closed at Rs. 265 the highest being Rs. 266 and the lowest Rs. 261. July opened at Rs. 267 and closed at Rs. 268½ the highest being Rs. 269 and the lowest Rs. 264.

METALS.

London, Apr. 1.

English best Selected Copper £61 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 15/16
Copper Braziers £74 1/2
Yellow Metal 69
Hard Spelter 30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £15 7/8

London, April 1.

Tin Block £286-1/4

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—d later to run. In like way at the same time his mentawers and other faculties develop. Nature demands tthe child's feeding too, should be progressive, adeq to build him up, and to keep pace with his incing digestive capacity.

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Progressive System Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the ds specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved ev day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recogd by those who know from experience to be the highestandard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 Birth to 3 months — Milk Food No. 2. 3 to 6 months

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Write for the 'Allenbury book, sent post free, n nine of useful info matter the hundred and one points which arise from to day affecting baby.

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ill be pleased to receive, free of charge, he 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

How do YOU feel at 5 p.m.?

Feel It and Fresh wit Sanatogen

Energy! Bodily alth and nerve ength! These are the secrets of ose happy exceional days when "everything see to go right," hen you have an unwonted feelinf vigour and chefulness, and everyone remarks: ou're looking a ully well to-day."

Read the figs given below. ey prove that with Sanatogen you will work better, eel better, and be able to enjoy yr leisure hours to the full. Sanatogen builds up you health, it adds ength to strength, because it inks into the bod cells exactly those elements—Phohorus and Allmin—from which nerve-strengthnd bodily health derived.

The Test *from report in "Mcal Echo," Jan. 1925.)*

Groups of healthople were tested after ours' work. Their fatigue was measured art could be proved thonly 14% of their normal vitality was left hen they had used Sanogen for a fortnight their fatigue was meard again after the samork and, notwithstanding the strenuous k, they still had 80% their normal vitality left. **They were still and fresh where forrly they were tired.**

And Sanogen will do the sanfor YOU. Try it!

SANATOGEN

The True Tor-Food

Obtainable at all chens and stores.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Easter Monday.

National Federation Conference. Second day, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, 3 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, April

FIRST DAY OF THE NATNAL WEEK. Fair of Khadi and Swadesharticles (arts and crafts), the Congress Hie compound, Girgaum Back Road. (Admion free.).

Public meeting at Congress Hie, Girgaon Back Road, 6-30 p.m., Mrs. idu to preside. Dr. Annie Besant will bne of the speakers.

Public lecture under the auspi of the F Ward Congress Committee, 7 p.m., Dr. Sathe to preside.

WEDNESDAY, Apri.

Public lecture at the Bombay dents' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, by ndit Iqubal Narain Gurtu on "How Shall'e Serve?", Pundit Hirdya Nath Kunzru siding. 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Mr Khadilkar's lecture under thuspices of the F Ward Congress Commit, 7 p.m., Mr. C. Sahare to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMEN

The P. & O. Mail Steamer 'walpindi" arrived London on Thursday, the instant.

BRAHMO SAMAJ & SWAI.

Babu Bipin Chandra Pal will der a public lecture on "The Brahmo Samaand the Swaraj Movement" in the Prarthi Mandir to day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P.y. Regt. (A.F.I.) will play a programme ohusic at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (nday). at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

LEADERS ON "WORK BEFORJS."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, BBesant Neggs. B. Chakravarti, B. C. Pal, M. A. Jinnah, C. Y. Chintamani and Sir K. Reddi will address a public meeting at tGaiety Theatre, to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) ("Work before us." Mr. M. R. Jayakar wilreside. Front two rows are reserved for thadies. All are cordially invited to attend.

BENEFIT CINEMA SHOW.

The Proprietor of the Wellington nema has consented to give the entire proce of the Cinema show "Life of Christ" nday (Monday) at 11-30 a.m. in aid of the or of the Society of N. S. da Piedade Dal All Catholics are kindly requested to patise.

THE BHAGINI SAMAJ.

A social gathering to meet the voiures of the Art Exhibition recently held by thBhagini Samaj in aid of Sir Harkisondas Hital, will be held in the Bhagwandas Narottdas Kapole Nivas Gardes (Sandhurst Rotoday (Monday) at 4-30 p.m.

PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATN.

A students' public meeting is invited be held in the "Sahity Irishad" pandal the building of Maha Vir Jain Vidyalaya at the Govalia Tank Trm Terminus, tay (Monday) at 6-30 p.m to consider and te steps to found the Presidency Students' eration under the presidentship of Mr. Jinnah.

It it is resolved to fund such a Federa a Committee will be ppointed to drafta Constitution and to take other steps n the said direction.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Normal Macend Messrs. K. M. Munshi, M. H. Kantawala, H. D. Nanavati, will b present, and some them will speak.

CONGRESS WEEKIN F. WARD.

The organising Secretries of the Natio Congress Week in F. Wad announce on beh of the Council of Managment of the F Wa Congress Committee the following l tures have been arrange:

Tuesday, 6th April, lecturer.—Mr. Bal Bhai T. Desai, M.L.C., D. Sathaye to presi Time 7-30 p.m.

Wednesday, April 7: lecturer.—Mr. K. Khadilkar, Editor of "Nva Kal," Mr. Sahare to preside. Time 7 p.m.

Thursday (April 8): lecturer.—Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary Indian Merchants' Chamber. Time 6-30 p.m.

Mr. Nariman, Mr. Bhaicha and Mr. Jamadas Mehta are expect to speak duringthe latter of the Week.

The place of meeting e each lecture will be announced separately very day. Handbills in Marathi and Gujati explaining the importance of the Congress Week celebrations are being distributed in th F Ward.

NATIONAL WEK CELEBRATIOS.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLI MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Imbay Provincial Congress Committee the firs public meeting during the National Week ill be held tomorrow (Tuesday) in the Congress House compound, 414, Girgaum Back oad, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Annie Besant, Sir K. V. Reddy and other leaders present in Bombay will speak. Mrs. Sarojini Nau will preside.

MACHINE TOOLS for WORKSHOPS

SUCH AS

Lathes, Drills, Planing, Punching, Shearing, Ming Machines, Blowers, wist Drills, etc.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK

BATLIBOI & Co.,

MACHINERY MERCHNTS,

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBY.

HIGH COURT

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BURGLAR CONVICTED.

(King-Emperor vs. Bhawoo Gangaram).

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaokar and a common jury, one Bhawoo Gangaram was charged with having attempted to commit house-breaking by night in two shops in the Sirdargrih Building at Carnac Road.

Mr. Y. B. Rege, Barrister-at-Law appeared for the Crown.

It appeared from the evidence led by the prosecution that at about 5 a.m. on the 20th February last the liftman and a coolie in the service of the management of Sirdargrih heard a sharp sound near the staircase. The accused on realizing that the suspicions of the two men were aroused started running away. Both the coolie and the liftman gave chase and with the assistance of a hawker who was sitting on the footpath opposite of the Police Commissioner's Office, the accused was promptly arrested before the Police arrived on the scene. On search, 3 locks, a file and a pen-knife were found on the person of the accused and two of the locks were subsequently identified as belonging to the two shops in the Sirdargrih Building which the accused had attempted to break open.

On the unanimous verdict of guilty by the jury, his Lordship convicted and sentenced the accused tot 2 years and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on each counts, the sentences to run consecutively.

KIDNAPPING A MARRIED WOMAN.

King-Emperor.

Vs.

(1) Mahmad Harun Mistry,

(2) Hasanalli Ismail Patel.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madgaokar and a Common Jury two persons, named Mahmad Harun Mistry and Hasanalli Ismail Patel were charged with having kidnapped a married girl below the age of 16 from lawful guardianship in order that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse.

Mr. Haji, Barrister-at-Law prosecuted while Mr. Frank Oliviera, Advocate, instructed by Mr. A.T. Jani, pleader, appeared for accused No. 1 and Mr. Chagla, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for accused No. 2.

The facts of the prosecution case were as follows:—

One Haji Hussen who came to Bombay some twenty years ago resided in a house in the Fort, Bombay. He has a daughter named Bimoni alias Mariam Sultana who was given in marriage to one Mahmad Alli who resided with his father-in-law even after the marriage. It seems that there were several love passages between the girl and the first accused which, according to the prosecution ultimately culminated in the alleged kidnapping of the girl Bimoni on the 4th of December at 8-30 p.m. A gharry was brought by one Jagla to take Bimoni away. The second accused who was charged with abetment of the offence of kidnapping, got into the gharry at J. J. Hospital and drove to Madanpura to the quarters of one Fatma. The first accused followed up there. There the accused consulted some persons on the legal consequences of the action, as a result of which the girl was sent to the Police Station at 4 a.m. to make a statement to the police that she had left her parents' house willingly on account of continuous torture of her parents and her husband. The parents having found her missing informed the Police. Both the accused were arrested and put on their trial.

Counsel for the first accused tried to show that the girl was above 16 years of age and therefore the offence of kidnapping was not committed. Counsel for the second accused pointed out that in the whole of the prosecution evidence there was nothing to show that the kidnapping was with an intention to seduce her to illicit intercourse. The accused in their statement admitted having taken oway the girl from her parents' house but they denied the criminal liability.

The jury by a majority of 7 to 2 found the first accused guilty of kidnapping and the second accused guilty of abetment. The verdict was accompanied by a strong recommendation for mercy. His Lordship having taken all the circumstances into consideration convicted and sentenced the first accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and forty rupees fine, in default one month's rigorous imprisinment. The second accused was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 50, in default one day's rigorous imprisonment.

ALSE REPORT CONTRADICTED.

TELEGRAM FROM IBN SAUD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A telegram has arrived from His Majesty Sultan Ibn Saud, King of Hejaz, and Sultan of Nejjd and its Dependencies in reply to an enquiry message to His Majesty about the "Khuddammal Haramain" Delegation telegram published here on the 31st ultim. The following is the text of the message:—

"The false publication is bereft of any truth. No event occurred detrimental to the comfort of pilgrims. The Hajis arrived at Mecca hale and sound, some of whom returned sound in soul and body with great ease. The Hajis themselves contradict the reports of the liars the bitterest enemies of Islam and Muslims. Please declare all from us.—Melik El Hejaz Wa Sultan Najd Abdulaziz Bin Saud."—Yours, etc.,

E. A. ALFAZAL,
Agent: The King of Hejaz and Sultan of Nejjd.

Bombay, April 2.

FAREWELL TO SIR NORMAN MACLEOD.

JUDICIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION'S ADDRESS.

The Bombay Judicial Service Association presented a farewell address to the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of Bombay, on the eve of his retirement from office and entertained him to a garden party at the University Convocation Hall, Bombay, on Sunday evening. Among those present were Lady Macleod, several Judges and ex-Judges of the High Court besides many Sub-Judges hailing from all parts of the Presidency.

The address which was enclosed in a beautiful casket was read by Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, the President of the Association.

Replying to the address Sir Norman thanked the Association for their kindness in coming from long distances to bid him farewell. He acknowledged that he had learnt many things by coming into personal contact with the Sub-Judges during his periodical tours in the districts. He expressed his heart-felt sympathy with many of the grievances under which they laboured and said he had done what lay in his power in urging their claims upon Government. He paid a warm tribute of praise to the high standard of efficiency attained by the members of the service.

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PART I.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

A ROYAL COMMISSION?

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS?

A special cable to "New India" dated London, March 31, says:—

It is rumoured here but I have no confirmation, that one of the first acts of the Viceroy will be to free all political prisoners, perhaps as a gesture to Indian politicians.

If the leading Indian parties can show proof of willingness to work them, Lord Irwin may announce further action on the Reforms.

It is said that Lord Irwin carries the announcement of a Royal Commission, which may or may not be used.

A DACOIT'S ESCAPE.

OUT-WITS POLICE.

On Thursday night information was received by the police that the notorious dacoit and murderer Dawood was on the fourth storey of a house of ill fame at Vitalwady and Deputy Commissioner Mr. Cauty and several other officers raided the house; but, it is alleged, Dawood having scented danger made good his escape. A search was made for him but of no avail. Dawood, who has been wanted by the police in connection with injuring some police officers by firing shots at him, is outwitting all the police skill of his arrest for the past few days. It is doubtful however whether the police are raiding houses on correct and reliable information as their raids so far have not been crowned with success.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The following dined at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday, the 3rd April, to meet H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Irwin:—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, H. H. the Raja of Baria, the Hon. the Chief Justice and Lady Macleod, the Hon. Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Hotson, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lieut.-General Sir Harold Walker, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. C. G. H. Fawcett, the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Ernest and Lady Jackson, Sir Leslie Hudson, Sir Reginald Spence, Monsieur and Madame R. Chaidron, Dr. A. da Silva, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. J. A. Kay, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. M. Minshull-Ford, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Major and Mrs. T. A. A. Wilson, Mr. A. A. Geddis, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gillum, Mr. N. M. Murray and Mr. N. N. Wadia.

The following lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday, the 4th April: H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner, H. H. The Maharaja of Datia, H. H. The Maharaja of Ratlam, H. H. The Thakor Saheb of Morvi, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, H. H. The Sar Desai of Sawantvadi and the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Miss Wacha.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Lady Irwin and Staff left Government House, Bombay, for Delhi on Sunday, the 4th April.

The Rashtriya Sangit Mandal of Ahmedabad celebrated its second anniversary at the Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati, under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, on the 21st of March, 1926.

LADY HARDINGE COLLEGE HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Unpleasant as it is to return to the painful circumstances of the tragic death of Miss Bhoji Sipahimalani on the operation table at the Lady Hardinge College Hospital, it is hardly proper or possible to emulate the example of the Government of India who have obviously betrayed undue anxiety to hush up the matter. Mr. Bhore's replies to the searching questions of several members of the Assembly leave an unfortunate impression on one's mind that other considerations besides that of an impartial investigation of the circumstances of the case have weighed with Government. In reply to a question of Mr. Kabeeruddin Ahmed if Government proposed for the benefit of the country to hand over all the papers to the Public Prosecutor so that he may send them to the nearest Magistrate Mr. Bhore replied that the Hon. Member did not know what he was talking about. If that did not mean that a more reverential attitude was expected from members where the interest of certain high personages was involved but referred only to Mr. Ahmed's ignorance of all facts of the case, may I enquire what Mr. Bhore has done to enlighten the members who showed such commendable zeal in this matter? "No useful purpose will be served", the convenient formula for evading all inconvenient enquiries was resorted to and perhaps if any member had shewn greater persistence the still more potent formula of "public interest" demanding silence over the matter might have been pressed into service. In the course of his reply to Diwan Chimanlal Mr. Bhore referred to an enquiry that had been made by the Countess of Dufferin Fund Committee. Where was the objection to laying on the table all papers in connection with that enquiry and the reports of statements made by Dr. Campbell and Dr. Mathai and the correspondence that has passed between Dr. Campbell and the higher authorities, as Sirdar Mutalick demanded, if there is nothing to conceal or gloss over?

One almost sympathises with Dr. Mathai when one notices this extraordinary reluctance to deal with Dr. Campbell's share in the responsibility. The facts of the case stand out clearly from all that has been transpired. Miss Sipahimalani began to get blue and her pulse went down rapidly while under chloroform, a fact which Dr. Mathai the Anaesthetist in attendance reported to Dr. Campbell. Principal Campbell's own statement is that a *few more minutes* passed after this when the Aaesthetist drew her attention to a swab in the patient's throat. Not all the parliamentary skill in the world can get over the fact that Dr. Campbell has no explanation to offer why during those *few fateful minutes* she did nothing to revive the patient. The patient was already dead when the presence of the swab was reported to her. But let us not forget that the patient's pulse had rapidly gone down and that she had turned blue some minutes before the swab found its way to the throat. *That is the issue.* Those fateful minutes cannot be ignored. The swab in the throat may, for ought we know, have been a posthumous occurrence. Dr. Mathai whose inexperience was responsible for this, has suffered for it. But in order to cloud the whole issue, it is now suggested that in the absence of a post-mortem examination which was declined by the patient's brother, the exact cause of the death cannot be ascertained. Even the theory of this swab in the throat is thrown overboard and when it is asked why then Dr. Mathai made to resign, the answer is that "she was not really made to resign at all. It was never held that she was directly responsible for the cause of the death, but it was felt that possibly a transfer of her labours to another sphere than that in which this unhappy thing occurred might be of advantage to her. She resigned of her own accord." It is difficult to make head or tail of this statement in which every sentence contradicts the one that follows. Our feeling is that the advantages of such a transfer that assumes the form of a resignation voluntary or enforced would have been at least as great in the case of Dr. Campbell who was in charge of the operation, who was Principal of the Institution of which the patient was a popular senior student, and, a different use by whom of those *few fateful minutes* may have mattered.

These considerations would have been driven home if the motions for a cut in the demand for the department concerned which had been sent by the members of the Assembly had been discussed. Unfortunately, the Swarajists walk out stood in the way.

But will not Government even now realize the gravity of the occurrence and rising above racial bias, submit the matter to a thoroughly impartial investigation? Yours, etc.

A. T. GIDVANI.

Ville Parle,
April 3.

LORD READING'S PARTING KICK.

RAILWAY DEMANDS RESTORED.

DELHI, April 3.

The Governor General in Council has restored the following two demands refused by the Legislative Assembly from railway demands for grants:—Under Railway Board Rs. 968,000 and under Working Expenses Rs. 20 lakhs (in respect of Lee concessions).

Resolution is also published giving final financial position as result of voting by Legislative Assembly taking two years 1925-26 and 1926-27 together. Present estimates show an improvement of about two and three-quarters crores over earlier estimates presented to the Legislature, the closing balance on 31st March 1927 is taken as Rs. 15.62 crores in India, and 5.54 million in England.—A. P.

VETERAN COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONIST.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT MADRAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 1.

The annual day celebration and the distribution of prizes of the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, was held on Saturday at the premises of the Law College. Sir R. Venkataratnam, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided. A life-size oil portrait of Mr. K. S. Aiyar, Incorporated Accountant, the pioneer of commercial education in India, presented to the Institute by the students, professors and admirers of Mr. Aiyar, was unveiled by the Vice-Chancellor.

There was a large gathering of the friends and admirers of Mr. K. S. Aiyar and the students of the Institute.

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, the Chairman of the Committee, in requesting the Chairman to unveil the portrait, spoke of the great and invaluable services rendered by Mr. Aiyar to the cause of commercial education in India. Mr. K. S. Aiyar, he said, was a remarkable example of a self-made man. He was the advocate of a cause which was in its beginning held in derision, and by his perseverance and energy made the cause what it was to-day. By his persistent efforts, he got the profession of auditing raised to a high standard, and equal to the profession, in England.

Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, Collector of Madras, said that he had known Mr. K. S. Aiyar for very many years. He was one of the few Madrasis, who brought honour to the Presidency by his work in other provinces. Madras must be grateful to him for several reasons. By his indomitable energy and pressure upon Government, he was instrumental in starting this Institute, which had been doing very useful work for the last seven years. The speaker said that the presentation of a portrait was only a very poor act of return for the meritorious services rendered by him. Now that the nation was progressing rapidly, it was absolutely essential that in the field of commerce they should cultivate a high sense of commercial integrity. Mr. Aiyar has done much to cultivate that feeling among the youth of the country.

Mr. Dandekar, in accepting the portrait, dwelt at length on the services rendered by Mr. Aiyar to the country in the cause of commercial education.

Sir R. Venkataraman, in unveiling the portrait, said that as a teacher himself, he felt proud at being asked to perform the agreeable function of unveiling the portrait of one of whom it might be said that he was a born teacher. Mr. Aiyar was a born teacher in the sense that he had a definite ideal before him, which he followed through fair report and foul, that he inoculated his ideal into the ideas and intentions of others and through his will force succeeded in eventually persuading many others to follow his ideal. Mr. K. S. Aiyar had been the pioneer in a very important branch of education, viz., commercial education, and if there was any truth in the statement spoken by so many voices, that the future of India largely depended on her commercial expansion, then Mr. Aiyar, who had played the part of a path-finder in this important direction, was certainly entitled to their lasting gratitude and cordial thanks. By his life, he had illustrated in himself the leading characteristics of a warrior, viz., the steady and unswerving following an ideal of his youth and seeing it achieved. The speaker, therefore, felt very great pleasure in associating himself with what had been said by his friends and unveiling the portrait of a man to whom the country owed so much.

LORD READING'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

HIS "INSPIRED COMMONSENSE."

LONDON, April 3.

"Few men had a more thankless task," comments the "Daily News" in a leader on Lord Reading's departure. The paper adds that he went out at what may probably come to be regarded as the most critical period in the whole of modern Indian history, namely, when the fate of the Reforms was at stake. The outlook for working the Reform Scheme is brighter to-day than at one time it even seemed conceivable, thanks to the largest measure of Lord Reading's inspired commonsense. The victory has been won by his patience and hard work. It pays a warm tribute to Sir Frederick Whyte as an able helper.

The article concludes by saying that Indian politicians and the people they represent have begun to prove clearly that they are by no means political imbeciles as some of their European critics are fond of representing them to be.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

The "Daily Mail" in an editorial says that to make the Reforms work required extraordinary patience and judgment on the part of the Viceroy. It is universally agreed that the conditions in India have greatly improved and the outlook is more hopeful.—Reuter.

"HE LEAVES ANOTHER INDIA."

LONDON, April 3.

"Few men," says "The Times," in the course of a long eulogistic leader, "have accepted risks and responsibilities of Viceroyalty at a graver juncture and few have made greater sacrifices in accepting it."

The paper contrasts the situation five years ago with that of to-day and says that it is another India that Lord Reading leaves to-day. His five years of activity and constant anxiety in the service of the Empire close with a cleared sky and a better hope for the future, with record difficulties surmounted and with confidence restored that they entitle him to the gratitude of the nation. It also pays a tribute to Lady Reading's devoted aid to and unremitting activities for the welfare of Indian women and babies in spite of her ill-health.—Reuter.

THE STORY OF AN ADDRESS.

THE PARSI PANCHAYAT AND PERSIA

(BY A PARSI CORRESPONDENT.)

Some of the Parsi papers have recently referred to the address prepared to be presented to Reza Shah Pahlavi on the day of his Coronation at Teheran, on the 25th instant, through the Parsi Panchayat. It is, indeed, a matter of hearty congratulations that this venerable institution is alive to the Iran movement. But does it not look very much like claiming credit and shirking duty? When, indeed, did this august body discover that Persia was worth thinking about? To my positive knowledge, when after months of systematic attempts at educating the community in this behalf, the leaders of the present Iran movement failed to rouse any interest among the Trustees they gave up the latter as hopeless.

To do them justice some of the Trustees did help the movement, but not in their capacity of members on the Panchayat Board. When at last Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, with the help of hard workers like Solicitor Mr. Faredoon Dadachanji established the Iran League, evidently there was some stir in the sister associations which the former very warmly welcomed. There is no doubt that the Zoroastrian Amelioration Society has been doing silent continuous work for over 40 years. Similarly, the Anjuman of Zoroastrian Persians of Bombay is benevolently active. But for the Panchayat to claim the honour of putting the signatures first to an address to Reza Shah Pahlavi is cool presumption.

STRANGE ATTITUDE OF PARSI PANCHAYAT.

Unless I am greatly misinformed, not only was the Iran League not consulted in the drafting of the text of the address (about which anon), but it was sought to be ignored. It is very strange that some reference seems to have been made to some message to the Parsis, whereas the author or authors of the address are so conveniently mum over a very stirring previous message in much more feeling terms sent to the community through the Marker Party by Reza Khan, the then Premier. I should like the Parsi Panchayat even now to cooperate with any of its sister associations for the good of Persia, and especially to promote friendly relations between Indians and Iranis, irrespective of religious signboards. Nobody would then grudge the semi-comatose body of elders, whose activities are limited to honest banking and perfunctory distribution of charities, the honour and credit for which the ancient souls have an undying hankering. To-day, the Parsi world know nothing that they have achieved to justify their ambition for the *kudos*. Teheran never knew the name of the Parsi Panchayat till very recently.

I can understand some of the other gentlemen complaisantly taking upon themselves the honourable function of first placing their signatures to a document in connection with a problem about which they refused to move their finger in their capacity as Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat. Did they encourage men like Mr. Behramji Bhikhaji, who sank his capital in Persia,—the most intrepid and widely travelled man but one in the community? Did they encourage numerous travellers who visited Iran? Were they not for doing anything whatever relating to Iran exclusively through the British or not at all? Did they not contemptuously spurn any suggestions to the contrary?

IRAN LEAGUE SIDE-TRACKED.

I can understand the mentality of some of his colleagues, but Mr. M. P. Kharegbat assuredly finds himself in very strange company, when he is prepared to relegate the Iran League and its President, Sir Hormasji C. Dinshaw, to the foot of the address. And since when did the Parsi Panchayat muster courage enough to submit and address a casket to Persia through any channel save the British?

TORNADO HAVOC,

1,000 FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

MADARIPUR, April 4.

Further particulars regarding the tornado which visited Madaripur on March 30th show that casualties number a hundred and that about a 1000 families have been rendered homeless. Local officials and non-officials under the leadership of the Sub-Divisional Officer have organised relief for the distressed.—A. P.

POLAR EXPLORER SIGHTS POINT BARROW.

LONDON, April 1.

Fairbanks (Alaska.)—Wilkins, who is undertaking a Polar expedition sends a wireless message that he has sighted Point Barrow, the most northerly point of the United States and that after depositing supplies there he returns here for more.—Reuter's Special.

LORD MESTON'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, April 4.

Contributing encomium to the "Sunday Times" on Lord Reading, Lord Meston says his supreme achievement is that he did not make mistakes. He had to do unpopular things; yet, he never lost touch with human understanding and sympathy with Indian leaders. He repead his reward in the failure of even his most malignant critics to manufacture genuine grievance out of his acts or words. He identified himself unselfishly with the Nationalist aspirations and faced the risk of gravely embroiling himself with the British Cabinet when he espoused the cause of Turkey in the interests of Indian Moslems. In such ways Lord Reading endeavoured to place himself at the head of a truly national Government and India will not be ungrateful.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1926.

THE ANTI-CONGRESS CAUCUS.

If fresh evidence was needed to prove how strong and deep-seated is the hold of Nationalist policy over the minds of the vast majority of the people of this country, it has been furnished recently in the most direct and exhilarating manner possible by the efforts of several groups of malcontents to wean away the people from faith in nationalism, faith in Mahatmaji's ideals and methods. The Swarajists succeeded and succeeded wonderfully because they sought always to keep before the country the whole of the Gandhi programme although they attempted to depart from it in one item, but only to substitute non-co-operation from within the Councils for complete boycott of the "Reformed" legislatures. To-day they stand, after the recent walk-out, in the position of having boycotted them with the added satisfaction that they have educated the country to the urgent need of still more disciplined action if Dyarchy is to be made impossible. The country is behind them; it is behind the Cawnpore Congress resolutions which they have faithfully carried out. But there are leaders without followers in the land, who desire to wreck the prestige of the Congress, who look upon with envious grief, as did Mr. Chintamani in a recent utterance in this city, on the wonderful discipline of the Swarajist army, who are so tired and wearied and famished and starving, some for jobs, others for political fame and approbation which remain denied to them, that they have agreed to come together for a common cause. The cause is supposed to be the good of the country. But it has been clear from the very first that the one cause which induces our Liberals, and our Neo-Liberals, our Theosophist-Politicians, and our Jinnah-Independents, our moody fighters under the Malaviya banner for Congress ideals as they were two generations ago, and our constellations of K. C. S. I.'s and C. I. E.'s whom Dyarchy has created in wonderful abundance, the one binding force which induces them to take thought together is to wreck the power and prestige of the Swarajists Party, that is, of the Indian National Congress, whose programme it is carrying out.

So in a Purdah Conference, ex-Ministers and those who hope to be Ministers, meet and under the inspiration of upholders of the "Reforms" announce that the "United Nationalist Party" which they hope to form "will seek to work the present system of Government". They acknowledge that it is "unsatisfactory", but they hope to work it to the "best advantage of the people" and in order "to facilitate the early introduction of a system of full responsible Government both in the provinces and in the central Government". One may well ask them: "Who are *you* to say that you will work the system for the "best advantage of the people", when the people have themselves declared, again and again, for the last five years through their accredited leaders, and through the body which stands to-day in the eyes of the whole world as the only really representative body for voicing their political demands, that the system of government is not worth being carried on, because it can only be worked at the cost of national self-respect?" Not only that. The people have declared their complete trust in the political sagacity of the representatives whom they sent into the "Reformed" legislatures in order to wreck, if they could not mend them in accordance with national needs, and to tear the mask off the face of diarchy. This the people did because they knew by bitter experience that the Liberals and their friends in the 1921 legislative bodies had meekly bowed down to every whim and caprice of officialdom, had looked on while thousands of the most promising and patriotic young men were thrown into prison, had agreed, when a motion for the release of Mahatmaji from prison was brought up in the Assembly, with officialdom that he should remain incarcerated.

The people have no illusions as to what they will be inviting on their heads, if they become so blind to the bitter experience of past years as to trust in the Liberal doctrine, however camouflaged in a new garb, or to look upon with sympathy at the efforts of those who remained all these years within the Congress and are now thinking of joining their forces with those of Liberalism. Do the people of India want again an era of repression in inaugurating which their own "representatives" in the Dyarchy will co-operate, do they want that the flag of the National Congress, which they have kept flying amidst all these years of storm and stress, should be thrown down to be kicked away with contempt? If they do, they can do nothing better than listen to the Anti-Congress Caucus that is in the process of formation. But we are sure, knowing as we do, how keenly felt is the enthusiasm for the Gandhi ideal all over the country, how wonderful has been the response to the Congress call year after year, how nobly and silently the people have suffered in this period of national self-expression, that the Congress will carry the day and not the croakers nor the seekers after jobs. The people under Gandhiji's inspiration are not weary of the struggle, if certain ex-Ministers and members of our British-made titledom are. Let the latter talk and hold Purdah conferences. But we hope some of them at least will remember the lines of the Greek dramatist, who says on his inimitable "Frogs".

"Oh to sit in a gloomy herd,
A-scrapping of word and word,
All idle and absurd—
That is the fate of fools".

HIS REWARD.

The rancourous hatred with which the South African Whites pursue the Indians in the land they have grabbed from the Natives is hardly realised to its full extent in this country. We hope the following example, which illustrates how an Indian, Mohammed Abbas Khan, aged 30 years, was treated under the Capetown immigration laws, will make us in India realise how thorough is the policy of the "extermination" of the Indians. Mr. Khan was charged last month with being a "prohibited immigrant". The Immigration Officer stated that "accused was declared a prohibited immigrant in August 1924 and sent to Delogoa Bay where he belonged". Mr. Khan was found in Capetown again in January last and was therefore again arrested. He stated in his defence that he was told by the police at Delagoa Bay to get away from there, having no right to be there, "as only his parents had stayed there". Mr. Khan pleaded that in 1914 he volunteered for war service, went through the German West Africa campaign, and later joined the Cape Corps, getting his discharge in 1919 when he obtained work on the South African Railways and later as a motor driver. Mr. Khan's reward now for all this previous record of honest and patriotic service is three months' hard labour and later on removal from the Cape Province!

CRIME OF COLOUR.

We commented the other day on the fine opportunity that was in store for the Government of Madras to show that they are really keen on Indianisation and on insisting that the chances of Indians in official promotion are not passed over simply because they are Indians. The fiction is that the Government of India and all the local Governments are pledged to such a policy. The fact is that it is not adhered to wherever possible. In the case of Colonel Chaudhiri, I. M. S., who had the right by seniority and a distinguished service record to be the Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras, blood has been found thicker than water, and white officialdom, which, in spite of the Indian Minister alleged to be at the head of the Medical Department, controls such appointments, has managed to get a white member of the I. M. S. as the Surgeon-General in Madras. So Colonel Chaudhiri's only offence is the "crime of colour".

PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES.

REPRESENTATION ON INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(BY GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL.)

What position the Indian States are to occupy in the future constitution of India is a question which calls for serious attention on the part of the political leaders and British and Indian statesmen, who have the interest of India at heart. A satisfactory solution of this question will lead to greater solidarity and strength of the Indian nation as a whole. The importance of these States can be judged from the fact that, scattered as they are over all parts of India, they occupy one-third part of Indian territory and contain a population as large as one-fifth of the total number of inhabitants. A large number of these States are small in size and importance, but a few of them are comparable in size to the Province of Bombay or the Punjab and a few others are fairly large. Their population has been said to be in no way different from that of British India, by competent observers. The larger States enjoy a large measure of autonomy and some of hte smaller States have little more than minor judicial powers; but none is immune from certain important taxes imposed by the British Government. No State has any control over the external or foreign affairs as they are entirely in the hands of the paramount Power. The States are an integral part of India with a common destiny to realise, the lines that divide most of them being more territorial than geographical.

Towards Responsible Government.

The consideration of the problem, relating to the States is indissolubly bound up with the question, as to what form the Constitution of British India would ultimately adopt. It may be observed that the final form of a country's Constitution must be adapted to and evolve out of her conditions. The territorial magnitude of India, with her Provinces and States favours a federal form of government. There are powerful influences tending in the same direction. The goal of the peoples' aspirations, both in British India and the Indian States is the attainment of responsible government in this country, and the declared policy of the British Government is in accord with it. The announcement of 1917 embodies the pledge of the British Government to the people of India to establish responsible Government by successive stages of progress. In consequence of this declaration, His Majesty's Government introduced important changes in the constitution of the Provincial as well as the Central Governments of British India. These changes affected the composition and character of the Central and Provincial Governments. In place of a Council, which was purely of an advisory character, two houses, the Assembly and the Council of State, have been set up with elective majorities. In the Assembly particularly the popular element predominates and the Council of State is in the nature of a second Chamber. An element of responsibility by way of dyarchy has been introduced in the Provinces. What is of still greater importance is, that the right to send to the Legislatures Central as well as Provincial representatives directly elected by the people, has been conceded and they are given the right of voting on the Budget. A further advance towards full responsible government is only a question of time.

A few of the more enlightened among the Princes, established "Representative Assemblies", in their States even before the inauguration of the Montford Reforms in British India. But these Assemblies are virtually consultative bodies of the Minto-Morley type and are famishing without the powers on which they thrive. Of late the subjects of Indian States have been holding annual Conferences and have adopted resolutions requesting the rulers of the States, to follow the British Government in instituting representative bodies, and introduce responsibility in the administration, with an ultimate object to approach full responsible government in the States. The unity that subsists between British India and Indian States is not yet fully realised, and a rigid sense of isolation has prevailed on both sides—a natural outcome of the past policy. As long as India had no better fate than that of a growing British "Dependency", preservation and safety were sought in isolation. But the announcement of constituting India a self-governing country, has partially changed the outlook, and with the growth of confidence in the *bona-fides* of the declared objective, the vision is sure to change materially. The partnership that exists to-day will be better realised, and will develop to mutual advantage, each State having its due share not only in the discharge of its responsibilities and obligations to the federation, but also in contributing to the decisions and having a voice in the control of the Federal Government and participating in the privileges that follow from them.

Representation on Central Legislature.

The people of Indian States as also those interested in the constitutional development of India on proper lines, have now to give a serious thought to the question whether they, the people of the States are not entitled to representations in the Central Legislature through persons elected direct by them. Whatever the "ultimate form of Government of India may be, Federal or otherwise, I venture to think that the people of the States ought on every ground of equity and justice, to get representation on the Central Legislature. They contribute to a good extent to the finance of central exchequer and have an abiding interest in the affairs controlled by the Government of India. It is the first axiom of political justice that representation should go hand in hand with taxation, and as long as this condition remains unsatisfied in regard to the people of the States, it cannot be said that their interests have received due consideration in the framing of the country's constitution.

Common Needs.

It would not be out of place here to discuss in brief the principal matters of common interest between the States and British India. These comprise defence, tariffs, currency, exchange, railways and posts and telegraphs. As regards defence it need not be laboured that the people of the States do bear a share of the burden. Some of the States, for this purpose, have ceded parts of their territories, while some contribute substantial amount in the shape of subsidies and maintain military forces for imperial purposes. As defence is a subject of common concern, it is controlled by the Central Government and will continue to be so controlled in the general interests of the country, and if the expenditure thereon is in some measure borne by the subjects of the Indian States, it seems but fair and just that they should not be asked to remain mere passive tax-payers but to get a voice in the general administration of the country.

Customs Tariff.

Then there is the Customs Tariff. "This is a matter of concern to all the States including those who have their own ports." These duties fall equally upon the subjects

(Continued on page 8).

THE SALAAMING BROTHERHOOD.

For some time I have tried in vain to discover what is the mentality of those, who have had bitter experience of working the "Reforms", have publicly announced their disgust of Dyarchy and yet to-day are anxious to work them for "all they are worth". In their efforts to catch popular sympathy, they make ridiculous mistakes of judgment and fact. Mr. Chintamani, for example, is anxious to appeal to the country "to stand behind the different constitutional parties". The country regards the so-called constitutional parties as a great Salaaming Brotherhood which is ready to say to the Bureaucracy "Hail Caesars, those who are going to vote and vote rightly— salute you. Deign to cast looks of favour upon us, O Heaven-borns, we are not like those others, awful men, obstructionist monsters, who will wreck the Reforms. We come to save them".

LAX.

DREAM,—AND AFTER.

BY T. L. VASWANI.

I.

Last night I dreamt a wondrous Dream
Of India and her Liberty!
I wake to find her still in chains;
Ah! is this waking, too, a Dream?

II.

Rich in the glories that are gone,
Rich in legend and in hero-tales,
Rich in an Ancient Heritage,—
Ind! none so poor as thou to-day!

III.

Time runs; but this, this is shame,—
We know not yet our shame.
The cent'ries pass; the 'kingdoms go,—
But still, O still, our chains remain!

TRIFLES.

A friend remarked to me the other day that the problem in this country was how to secure efficiency without waste. He noticed that this was the ideal every official placed before Indians.

* * *

But my friend regrets that so far we have only achieved waste without efficiency. He does not mind, he says, waste with efficiency. When a Maharajah travels abroad he carries with him more trunks and more servants and more everything than a person of his status in Europe would dream of doing. That is waste plus efficiency. It is a most efficient method of wasting the ryot's money.

* * *

It is all very gloriously silly. But there is no humbug about it. The outside world has a chance to know what Maharajas are for. If they cannot be efficiently wasteful who else can, I ask you!

* * *

Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar can make a good speech but I wish he could practise more the art of turning out epigrams. The one about Liberals being people who have a creed of "reason without impulse" is not likely to be relished by his own party.

* * *

That is exactly the matter with Liberals. They can argue and move amendments, and reason out a thing to the nth degree. But alas! they lack impulse—the impulse of being sensitive to any affront to self-respect.

* * *

The teacher thought he would ask a really puzzling question to the class.

"If the Prime Minister and all the members of the Cabinet should die, who would officiate?" he queried.

Prompt came the answer from the smart boy.

"The undertaker, sir."

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

Assisting Themselves.

The men at the hd in the new Turkish regime have donexactly what is being expected of themby their own people. The Kemal Governmt does not mean to lose any opportunityof showing to the world that it is a strg Governmt determined to see thatits wishes are respected both at home a abroad. The Turks will be glad to findhat they have had a chance in assertingheir new position in the step the Comsat of National Defence in Turkey hstaken in expelling the Lonfon "Times" crrespondent who is alleged to have se out news "calculated to arouse suspicis as to the tranquility of the country." We are sure the Commissar must haveiven the correspondent a chance to rebutie charges made against him. The purument in the circumstances alleged tave taken place cannot be considered byny means severe.

The Bengal Swaist's Civic Work.

It was a verpertinent and satisfactory reply thatMr. Bose, a Swarajist member of th Calcutta Corporation, gave in his adess before the European Association i that city, to the charge of Mr elps that the new Corporation was in habit of discussing matters which cotituted a deviation from the legitimate province of Civics. Mr. Phelps had ended that the Corporation's resolut condemning the arrest and detenti of its Chief Executive Officer was ase in point. Mr. Basu very rightly nted out that such a resolution only swed that the Corporation had been corous of the tinty flevolving upon it of rding the fundamental aspects of cituship. There will be general agreeme with the point of view stressed by r. Basu. Apart from the fact that th can be no line sharply drawn betw Civics and Politics, a civic body wouldutify its very existence and purpose if did not protest when its officers wespirited away into captivity without a nce of answering the charges against thin an open Court of Law.

The IndianMessiah.

German erest in Mahatma Gandhi increases th the lapse of me and the appearanof a larger numbe of books devoted tis critical examination of the Maha's teachings. The latest volume appeat is reviewd in the columns the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" y Prof. Eugen Kalkschmidt. The Zur publishing firm Rotapfel-Verlag, taken the lead i familiarising the Gern-speaking world "with the activity the Indian Messiah." It publishe the biography of Gandhiji by Romainolland and followd it up with selectiofrom "Young India". It did not stop here his "Guid to Health" very al translated, and he work was publishwith an introductn by a learned medi man. Now it ha brought out a volu entitled "Mahatma Gandhi's Period Suffering" in wich the years of his e from 1922 to 124 have been treated "exhaustive detil".

"Like Raw Egg."

In absorbingly interting review of the b the German Pofessor makes causticomments on the ttitude of the Britisauthorities in Ind. According to theme says, Gandhiji a spent force. Theyought so after "putting him up" and erefore when afte two years in prisne became ill, "they cured him at the t of the State nd freed him." The rofessor wants to mpress upon his read the fact that wh the British conden him to six year of prison, "they hand him like a raw egg, because they had pleasure whatsoer in making a mar out of him". This is how the Gein writer interpre the anxiety of thovernment of Ind in taking care thGandhiji's health as not neglected. Threviewer quotes a great length the opin of "an Englis Excellency", confid to an English nespaper man, "that Ghi undertook the reatest experiment ever known in the wld's history, and ji missed carrying through to succ".

Persian Gold Coin.

he current numberof the "Numismatic ronicle" has an artle on an extraordiy Persian gold coinby Mr. Vicaji D. B. raporewala. Thcoin is a very large ce struck in the ren of Fateh Ali Shah jar (1797-1834). Mr. Taraporewala ys: "I have failedto discover any Perin gold coin of th size recorded in any talogue. It is a admirable specimen, ot only in the mar of size but in its agnificent artistic orkmanship and rari-. It is an exemary piece of the enravers' art, is of extreme delicacy, and ems to have beenone by a most skilful and." In the opion of Mr. Taraporevala, who is an perienced numismatist, rivals the finespecimens of the period Jehangir, the Iperor of India. The istorical interest of the coin consists in his that it gives name of the king, the year in which he gned, the place at which the mint was maained and also refers to the contempor hostilities between Persia and Turkey.

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UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT

SUPPORTED BY SAHITYA PARISHAD

DEVELOPMENT OF GUJARATI LITERATURE

The eighth session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad commenced its sitting at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, on Friday afternoon in the presence of a large number of delegates and visitors. The gathering included a large number of delegates and visitors. The gathering included a large number of ladies as also several members of the Parsi and Mahomedan communities. Prominent among those present were Justice Sir Lallubhai and Lady Shah, Sir Chimanlal and Lady Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mr. Nrasinhrao Divatia, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Mr. K. H. Dhruva, Prof. I. K. Thakore, Prof. K. T. Shah, Prof. A. K. Trivedi of Baroda, Dr. K. G. Naik, Mr. Chandrashanker Pandya, Mr. G. K. Narman, Mr. Dahyabhai Pitambardas Derasar, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. Chhotubhai Kamdar and Mrs. Kamdar Mr. Mansukhlal Master, Sheth Purshotam Vishram Mavji, Shrimad Upendracharya and Mr. Matubhai Kantawalla.

The proceedings began with prayer and welcome songs by the ladies of the Bhagini Samaj.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, M. A. LL.B. the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the members and visitors, emphasised the necessity of earnest workers to make the Parishad as successful as the Bengali, Hindi and Marathi Parishads. He then pointed out that Gujarati literature was mainly deficient in four directions—the lack of a suitable vocabulary, a good grammar, an original history of Gujarat and Kathiawar, and a universally recognised standard of spelling. As regards the last defect, Mr. Jhaveri said that the Education Department could do much to remedy it by adopting a system of uniform spelling for the text-books.

Referring to the difficulties of writing an original history of Gujarat, he said that a worker in this field should be well acquainted with four languages—Sanskrit, old and new Gujarati, Persian and English—and should also be able to read coins, the writings on old monuments etc. In short, he should have the historical sense. In this connection, he congratulated Mr. K. M. Munshi who had framed a scheme for promoting historical research.

The Gujarati-speaking Parsis and Mahomedans, continued Mr. Jhaveri, had as great a claim on this Parishad as the Hindus [illegible] some devotes in their style due [illegible] communal peculiarities many of them rendered valuable service to the lan[illegible]. The Gujarati Hindus, if they want promote friendship and fellow-feeling the Mahomedans, should also acquire e knowledge of Muslim history and reli[illegible], which could be suitably treated in the jarati language.

oncluding, Mr. Jhaveri emphasised the essity of introducing Gujarati as the dium of higher education in the Univer[illegible]. The difficulties that might be felt in smopolitan city like Bombay would disear if a separate University were estab[illegible]ed in Gujarat where all communities are king Gujarati as their mother-tongue. introduction of such a system would [illegible] to the introduction of Guja[illegible] in the various schools, a [illegible] National University for Gujarat.

was elected to the Presidential chair. Presidential address which was read Mrs. Vidyagauri Nilkanth B.A., was thy document surveying in a masterly he scope and aim of the Parishad, the on and function of literature, the ations of literary man, the origin resent position of the different branches Gujarati literature and the directions h Progress is desirable. It concluded forcent appeal to all Gujarati speakcommunities including the Parsis and onged to contribute their share to the mers of Gujarati literature.

the president had finished his speech, ject's committee was elected.

ion of the Parishad Mandal [illegible] ecdy) which was left undecided committee rose at 10 p.m. a[illegible] e original proposition which was Mr. K. M. Munshi was strongly Prof. B. K. Thakore supported [illegible] members, but was ultima[illegible] the next day.

shad met again at 8-30 a.m. on orning when a number of papers of which the one on "Germany's to Science" by Dr. K. G. Naik ly interesting.

d of the morning sitting, Sir lehta, the Dewan of Baroda, e opening ceremony of the Exhiarts and manuscript writings. tam Mavji, the Chairman of Committee of the Exhibition nbhai in their interesting e a lucid and philosophical exAr; and its function.

HE RESOLUTIONS.

Parishad re-assembled in the me more papers were read in[illegible]tion of Mr. N. H. Divatia, y over the question of the n "Miranbai" by Mrs. Lilamtee, [illegible] was an harmoni[illegible] Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nil-

l then passed resolutions of the deaths of the late Rao lashanker P. Trivedi, Mugayi, Mr. N. B. Vibhakar, ram Vohra, Mr. Satyendra-

(continued on page 8.)

KUOMINCHUN RAID

TERRIFIC PANIC IN PEKING.

BOMBING OPERATIONS.

LONDON, April 3.

Peking.—Hundreds of foreigners and tens of thousands of Chinese watched the bombing raid at Kuominchun headquarters inside the Tartar city. Lowflying aeroplanes unloaded sixty pound bombs regardless of the fusillade from barracks. Another machine twice bombed Kuominchun barracks at Nanyuan outside the city and caused a terrific panic. The Chinese did not receive casualties.

It is reported that the machines used in the raid were large and of modern pattern fitted with proper bombing apparatus and they had been supplied to the Chinese for purely commercial uses.—Reuter.

A MERE FACTORY WORKER

FENG'S NEW ROLE IN MOSCOW.

LONDON, April 2.

Moscow.—Interviewed by a representative of the Tass Agency, at Urga, Feng-yu-Hsiang has declared that the present understanding between Chang-Tso-Lin and Wu-Pei-Fu would be of a short duration. The Agency adds that Feng is leaving for Moscow to work in a factory as a common worker and study the political and economic conditions in Russia, and will return to China later. It quotes Feng as saying: "The change does not frighten me. I was born in a mason's family. I was a worker at 22 years. Then I was, for a long time, a common soldier."—Reuter.

"PEACE EFFORTS" CONTINUE.

CHANG'S FORCES ADVANCE.

LONDON, April 2.

Peking.—Peace efforts are being continued, but Chang-Tso-Lin's forces are still steadily advancing.

BOMB INJURES A WOMAN.

Two bombs, which were dropped here by a Manchurian aeroplane in an attempt to damage the railway, fell harmlessly outside the city, but a Chinese woman was seriously injured.—Reuter.

OFFENSIVE IN S. LEBAN

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH OPERATIONS.

LONDON, April 2.

Paris.—A semi-official telegram from Beirut states that the French offensive in Southern Lebanon was successfully launched this morning. The Druses fled in disorder leaving a number of dead. The action is continuing.—Reuter.

WORLD COURT MEETING.

AMERICA SURPRISED AND CONCERNED.

LONDON, April 3.

Washington.—The action of the League Secretariat calling the Conference of the League members at Geneva on the 1st of September to discuss special conditions on which the United States should join the World Court has caused surprise and concern in America, which, a long explanatory circular of the Secretariat has done nothing to remove.

Senator Borah in an interview said that the step was the logical development. "They are trying to draw us into negotiations with the League."

It is intimated that White House will refuse the invitation to attend the conference. Both President Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg are preferring direct correspondence with each of the 48 members of the World Court to thrashing out the matter at a round table conference under the direct auspices of the League.—Reuter.

BRITISH-AMERICAN DEBT SETTLEMENT.

SENATOR BORAH SPOUTS BURST.

LONDON, April 3.

Washington.—Mr. Churchill's recent statements in the House of Commons as regards the British-American debt settlement brought a fiery response in the Senate from Senator Borah who endeavoured to show that the United States had always sought to arrive at just and fair settlements. "As Britain is heralding to the whole world that we are a sordid people let the world understand that the natural wealth she gathered to herself at the close of the war is not to be compared with any amount she could have been called upon to pay to the United States. Under the debt settlement the United States not only waived all claims to reparations, but also made it perfectly clear that it sought no territory, and when it came to making a settlement with Britain, she forgave that country 35,000 million dollars, being her debt figured on the basis of the difference in interest on the American Liberty Bonds and interest under the British settlement."—Reuter.

Paris.—A message from Strasbourg says that the German authorities there have seized a French military aeroplane with an officer who was on board. The aeroplane was flying over the Rhine and was forced to land at Zaeckingen but the occupants were allowed to return to France.—Reuter.

THE PURDAH CONFERENCE.

LIBERALS AS "NATIONALISTS."

CHINA BAUG CONCLAVE.

The much boosted and advertised "Unity" Conference to bring about a coalition of the Liberals, the Independents, the Responsive Co-operators and the National Conventionists came off on Saturday in the China Baug. The object of the conveners of the Conference, prominent amongst whom is Mr. C. Y. Chintamani is to form a United Nationalist Party ostensibly to advance the cause and welfare of the country but mainly and primarily to fight the Swarajists, and the pure and impeccable Non-Co-operators. This laudable object of the Conference was made quite clear in the recent speech of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani in Bombay, who declared that "a vote given to a Swarajist was a vote given to the bureaucracy" and as such it was incumbent to organise block or caucus to fight the orthodox Swarajists.

Strictly Purdah.

The Conveners of the Conference had issued about 550 invitations to 'prominent' leaders of political parties holding opinions as widely diverse as the poles but who were agreed upon removing the thorn of the Swarajists from the political life of the country. Out of these 550 persons about 125 attended the Conference on Saturday.

Long before the appointed time the delegates both 'soi-disant' and genuine, began to filter into the hall of the China Baug. It was a medley company in which one could pick out men who had grown ripe in the service of the country as also men whom it was difficult to classify holding as they did every conceivable shade and degree of political opinion. Great care and precaution were taken to see that no 'unddesirable' and uninvited person got entry into the hall. Every delegate's card was carefully examined and then the delegate was taken to a table where he had to sign the roll, after which he was conveyed to the Hall. This bears out the trepidation and anxiety of one of the conveners who when approached by a well-known Khaddawallah and enthusiast for medical relief told him in nervous accents that this was a 'pucca' secret conclave. The deliberations of the Conference were carried behind 'purdah' and the representatives of the Press were excluded. No reasons were given for this secrecy but one of the Secretaries of the Conference was good enough to convey a gratuitous message to the Press that the present Conference was only of a 'preliminary' nature to be followed by a still bigger Conference at which the Press would be allowed.

The Resolutions.

It is understood that the Conference commenced exactly at 3 p.m. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru being elected to the chair. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani then formally moved the first resolution which it is reported ran as follows:—

(a) The Conference resolves that aparty to be known as the Indian Nationalist Party be and is hereby formed with the object of attaining as speedily as possible Swaraj or Responsible Government and Dominion Status for India with due regard to the rights and interests of minorities, and that the method that the Party will employ in pursuit of these objects will be discriminating co-operation, or responsive co-operation or constitutional agitation including parliamentary obstruction as and when necessary.

(b) The Party will seek to work the present system of Government, unsatisfactory as it is, to the best advantage of the people and to facilitate the early introduction of a system of full responsible Government both in the provinces and in the central Government.

(c) The Party will, to the best of its opportunities, strive for the social and economic uplift of all classes, castes and communities alike in rural and urban areas, and will, in particular, work for the removal of untouchability and the amelioration of the condition of the backward and the depressed classes.

(d) The Party will seek by every means in its power to promote unity amongst the different communities.

The Cloven Hoof.

But the cloven hoof is shown in the following two clauses.

(e) Members of the Indian Nationalist Party may be long to any other organization or organizations whose policy is not inconsistent with that of the Party.

(f) Every person who has attained the age of 21 and signifies in writing his approval of the policy of the Party and his willingness to abide by such rules as the Party may make from time to time will be eligible to be a member of the Indian Nationalist Party. It is expected that a great deal of discussion will take place specially on clause "e" of the resolution and it would not be a wonder if the hardened Liberals who are definitely anti-Congress would gloriously welcome it, while men like Pandit Malaviayji who want to keep in the good books of every party would plaintively deprecate it. Though the proceedings of the National Federation of Mrs. Besant which also met 'in camera' are not published, it is believed that Mrs. Besant and her party would strive their utmost to persuade the Conference to accept the Commonwealth of India Bill and if the Conference does not do so Mrs. Besant and her Party, it is understood, have decided to walk out.

The Delegates.

Prominent amongst those who were present at the Conference were Sir Tej

(Continued on next page).

SERIOUS RIOT AT CALCUTTA

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE THE CAUSE.

216 WOUNDED: 12 KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA April 3.

At about quarter to four in the afternoon, it is reported that when the Mahomedans were saying their prayers in the Mosque, a procession of Arya Samajists passed in front of the mosque to the accompaniment of music. The Mahomedans objected to the music whereupon an altercation ensued between the parties and a riot followed in the course of which brickbats, soda water bottles and lathies were freely used. The news of the riot spread like wild fire and in a few minutes the whole of north Calcutta was agog with excitement. The Lalbazar Police headquarters were rung up and immediately a large police force consisting of European Sergeants, Gurkhas and constables with regulation lathies followed by Mr. Armstrong, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner of Police and others and a contingent of mounted police arrived on the scene. Police pickets were posted at regular intervals at all important crossings of Harrison Road, Chitpur Road, Central Avenue, Zakaria Street, Machuabazar Street and other places.

TRAFFIC STOPPED.

People were seen running in all directions for fear of being molested and the tramway and other vehicular services were stopped for a long time. The route from Lalbazar to Burrahbazar was thronged with people of all nationalities in an excited mood and as wounded persons were being removed in ambulance cars, taxi cabs and ticca gharries the excitement became intense and people remained in a state of panic. The shops on Chitpur Road, Central Avenue, College Street, Mirzaupr Street and Burrahbazar were immediately closed. Groups of people were seen talking about the riot in an excited mood when they had to run on hearing rows on all sides and stray cases of assaults were reported. The passersby in the melee suffered terribly at the hands of rioters, and in one case a Professore of Botany was badly hit, necessitating his removal to the Medical College Hospital. Several people were stoned while travelling in tram cars and buses.

ANOTHER RIOT.

While the riot was in progress on Harrison Road in front of the mosque the news was received of another riot in Zakaria and Mandir Streets. In the latter place a Hindu Siva temple was mercilessly desecrated, apparently by the Mahomedans. The idol was broken to pieces and the temple building was badly damaged. Mr. Bartley, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in his attempt to quell the disturbance was badly hit with stones as also a couple of European Sergeants several of the leaders including Messrs. J.M. Sen Gupta, Shyam Sundar Chakravarty, Kiron Sankar Ray, Satcowripati Ray, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad visited the affected area and tried their level best to pacify the infuriated mob. In their attempt to effect a reconciliation they ran the risk of personal violence and with great difficulty they succeeded in persuading to stop the indiscriminate assault.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S APPEAL.

In an appeal to the citizens of Calcutta as Mayor and President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said: I went round the affected areas in company with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. As I have not been able to verify the different accounts of the origin and development of the quarrels, I cannot make a statement and apportion blame on any community. I am convinced that from whatever I have been able to gather that with the exercise of a little patience on either side the fracas could have been avoided. It is most unfortunate that over such small matters people should fall out. After the main incident was over there were all kinds of wild rumours of attacks by Hindus on Mahomedans and by Mahomedans on Hindus and that serious injuries were inflicted on each other. They all proved to be incorrect and exaggerated on enquiry. There is no doubt that brickbats were thrown here, and that there were cases of individual assault; but no serious riot occurred after the main incident.

I learnt at 7-30 p.m., that there were about sixty wounded. I appeal to the members of all communities to be calm and not to place any reliance on wild rumours of attacks by one community on another.

AN INCIDENT.

In the course of an interview Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and I went to the Medical College Hospital. Although the Maulana and I were allowed to enter by the people at the gate, after we approached about five or six yards an Indian Doctor came along, and roughly pushed Maulana Azad and said "get out, get out" several times. He ordered me to get out using the same expression. I told the Doctor that we walked up a few yards because his people at the gate had allowed us and that we would go out, but it was not necessary for him to speak in that way.

FURTHER DETAILS.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

There was a collision between Hindus and Mahomedans this afternoon in north Calcutta in Lurra bazar in front of Nakoda Musjid on the Chitpur Road. It is preeminently a Mahomedan locality and the centre of Khilafatists. The occurrence took place after the Jumma prayer. The cause of the riot so far known was the passing of an Arya Samaj procession in front of that mosque. While the procession came

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES FROM SIMLA

EXODUS SEASON.

FUTURE OF SIMLA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

SIMLA, April 1.

The exodus from Delhi having begun, Simla is fast getting full for the summer months. Every steaming in train brings a large number of persons from Delhi, mostly of the ministerial establishment of the Government of India and the attached offices. But the members of the Executive Council together with their Secretaries will arrive in Simla next week. By the 10th of April the rush will be over and Simla will thereafter present a new life. The arrival of Lord Irwin is eagerly expected and the Simla Municipality will, I hear, present a welcome address to His Excellency. But the exact date is not known; it is, however, believed that it will be towards the close of April or early in the first week of May. It may here be recalled that it was in reply to a welcome address presented by the Simla Municipality exactly five years ago that Lord Reading speaking for the first time in India observed, "The India of to-day it is perhaps impossible to govern." The new Viceroy may strike a new note and it is not difficult to guess that His Lordship will shower encomiums on his predecessor for so successfully steering the Indian ship! The Simla municipality is doing its best to make Simla as attractive as possible to the new Viceroy and the Mall and the main roads leading to the Viceregal Lodge are being macadamised and tarred. The shop fronts have also begun to put on new paint and varnish for the summer. There have also been several additions to the commercial buildings in Simla, the most prominent of which will be of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son who are opening their branch in a newly constructed building just opposite the Central Telegraph Office.

THE WEATHER.

The most attractive spot is of course the Mall where several new shops have sprung up with arresting posters and boards. Every day there is further accretion to the population of Simla and its neighbourhoods both by train and by motor. The Railway authorities are managing the rush with a facility which has become common to them by experience. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of this year's exodus to Simla is the frequent checking of tickets on the North-West Railway between Kalka and Taradevi and a rather unduly strict control over the personal luggages carried by passengers to Simla. This is perhaps traceable to the discussions on the Railway Budget last year as well as this year in both the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State when members criticised the loss to the State by the Company's lack of general supervision. However, the influx will continue till the tenth of April by which time there will also be a distinctly agreeable turn in the weather of Simla. At present the days are chilly and the nights are particularly very cold. This is because of the snow that has been deposited over the surrounding hills by the falls that occurred so recently as the 7th of March and which have not yet had time to melt sufficiently. Otherwise the weather would have been far more pleasant as indeed it was during even the winter except for two brief periods of normal snowfall. This feature of normal snowfall was forecast by the Meteorological Department some time in October and it has proved to be very nearly true.

THE GLOOMY SECRETARIATS.

As the officers of Government departments have not yet all come up the Hotels and Clubs are not yet full, but they will be so very soon, as nearly all the rooms in all the Hotels have been booked in advance. The impression left on a visit to the Gorton Castle, the Kennedy Lodge and other Government Office buildings is none too cheerful for a journalist. Everything is gloomy and dreadful. All the rooms are locked and the verandahs are full of boxes labelled "Government Records—Preference" and of porters with their comforting "chilums." But there will be new life from the 10th when all these offices will again be busy like the bee-hives. "But will this be the last for such a busy season"? is the query of those who have heard that from the next year almost all the Government Offices will be permanently located at the new Secretariat in Raisina. The happy and optimist Simlaite, however, readily answers: "Oh, they will all fly up to our charming Simla if only they stay in the fiery furnace of Delhi for one week." The increase in the number of commercial buildings and hotels besides other amenities to the life Simla also affords a sufficient answer to the most captious critic of Simla Exodus.

BRITISH ATTACK ON SYRIAN AND ARAB TRIBES.

SEQUEL TO ATTACK ON IRAQ TRIBE.

LONDON, April 2

Baghdad.—British armoured cars and aeroplanes were in action this morning on the Iraq-Syrian frontier when Syrian and Arab tribes attacked an Iraq tribe engaged in defending the frontier post. The enemy having crossed the Frontier attacked with a force of 2,000 strong. Armoured cars inflicted heavy casualties. When aeroplanes arrived on the scene the enemy fled, leaving 45 dead. Their casualties in wounded is not known.

Before the engagement, British officers had instructions to prevent the Iraqi tribe under Shaikh Ajil from beginning hostilities and refrain from pursuing the enemy across the frontier.—Reuter.

Maulana Shaukat Ali reached Delhi on Friday, after his long tour in Burma and Bengal. He will stay in Delhi till the 5th (Monday), and thereafter go to Bombay and from there leave for Ahmedabad to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

SIMLA "COOLY" CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

LAHORE, April 2.

When the hearing in the Mansell Pleydell case appeal was resumed to-day in the High Court before Mr. Justice Zafar Ali Mr. Sleem, Crown counsel, continued his arguments and discussed the medical evidence at length and said when the opinions of Major Harper Nelson and Major Barucha were not positive on the point that digestion had barely commenced at the time of the death of the cooly and the former said that unless the chemical analysis was done of the food that was found in the stomach at the post-mortem they could not say positively as to the exact time that intervened the food and the assault Crown counsel then dealt with the nature of the offence committed by the accused and said that it amounted to culpable homicide and grievous hurt. Mr. Sleem said there was ample prosecution evidence and it had been corroborated by eye-witnesses and by evidence of Mrs. Brown that the coolie was kicked at Yates' place on the night of the 3rd September and that his death was due to kicks administered by the accused.

Then Mr. Camel said: Assume for one moment that the prosecution story is correct. Can it be suggested that Mansell Meydell had any idea that his kicks were falling on the vital part of the deceased. Evidence says there was no light outside when the incident took place, and therefore, it cannot be said that the accused could have picked out the region of the spleen and kicked there. There was no intention of grievous hurt and the idea of culpable homicide seems rather extraordinary. Before resuming his seat Mr. Camell thanked his Lordship for giving him such patient hearing.

His Lordship reserved judgment.—A. P.

PUNJAB MONEY-LENDERS' BILL.

SWARAJISTS SEEKING PERMISSION TO ATTEND COUNCIL.

LAHORE, April 3.

The Swarajist members of the Punjab Legislative Council have applied to the President of the All-India Swarajya Party seeking permission from the Special Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to attend a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council when the Punjab Money Lenders' Bill comes up for consideration and final passage at the June session. It will be remembered that the majority of the Hindu members of the Council including Swarajists and non-official European members strongly opposed the Bill when it was introduced by Mr. Maqbool Mahamad and certain Hindu members characterised it as a Mahomedan measure and as many as four non-official members (three Hindu and one European) appended minutes of dissent in the Select Committee's Report on the Bill. —A. P.

FORCES IN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

DELHI, April 2.

The Government of India have decided to appoint a Committee consisting of Lieut.-Colonel E. H. S. James (Political Agent) and Colonel S. F. Muspratt (Army Officer) and Mr. A. Macleod (Finance Department Officer) to enquire and report upon the strength, composition, organisation, distribution and duties of the Civil Armed Forces in the N. W. F. Province (except Chitral Scouts) and to make recommendations for their better co-ordination with a view to a reduction in their strength or with special reference to the possibility of reducing the regular garrison of ground troops in Waziristan and to their taking over additional duties from the Military. The Committee are not precluded from making suggestions regarding the location of military detachments, should they consider it necessary for the purposes of their report to do so.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD.

FURTHER PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

DELHI, April 2.

A Commerce Department resolution after referring to the fact that the Steel Protection Act expires on the 31st March, 1927, requests the Tariff Board to re-examine the measure of protection afforded to various articles by the existing Act. The Board will report in respect of each class of article, whether it is still necessary to continue protection, if so whether it is to be increased or diminished or whether the form of protection should be altered.

The Board will also be at liberty to examine the claims for the protection of industries making steel products which do not come within the scope of the present Act and to report whether having regard to the principles laid down by the Fiscal Commission Report in para 97 such claims should be admitted.

Firms and persons interested should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board. The Government of India are specially anxious that the Tariff Board's Report should be submitted not later than 15th October, 1926.—A. P.

The Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Member of the Governor General's Executive Council, for Industries and Labour, who had been in Bombay in connection with the departure of Lord Reading and the arrival of His Excellency Lord Irwin, paid a visit to the Bombay Textile Labour Union and the Social Service League on Friday. —A. P.

THE PURDAH CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page)

Bahadur Sapru, Sir K. V. Reddi of Madras, Sir M. V. Joshi, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, M. R. Jayakar, S. K. Bole, N. M. Joshi, Joseph Baptista, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Mrs. Besant, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, G. K. Deodhar Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, B. S. Kamat, H. P. Mody, Bepin Chandra Pal, K. Natrajan, B. Shiv Rao, the Hon. Mr. Rattansey D. Morarjee, Messrs. J. B. Petit, R. R. Jayavant of Nagpur, S. K. Malik of Calcutta, Iqbal N. Gurter of Allahabad, D.G. Dalvi, S. M. Bose, K. V. Brahman B. K. Laheri, Surendranath Varma and Rao Bahadur Mundle. It was noticeable that M. Aney who would have no truck with the Liberals was not present. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, busy at Raigarh was present in spirit if not in body, because he had sent a manifesto the main burden of which is to ridicule the Congress. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the Responsive Co-operator who as a Swarajist a few days ago observed a correct attitude in the local Legislature was also not present but he sent his sympathy through the Associated Press.

PARTY FORMED.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SURRENDER ?

The second day's proceedings of the Conference, which were also conducted behind the purdah, ended at 5 p.m. on Saturday and it appears that the Conference has finished its work, the outcome being the decision to form a new Coalition Party. A Committtee has been appointed to frame rules and settle minor details. Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Baptista, it is understood, made a powerful plea that the Party should be one within the Congress. Mr. Jayakar was particularly frank in his exposure of the pro-Government policy of the Liberals during the Non-Co-operation movement. But their view did not obtain support. On Saturday when the Conference adjourned it had seemed as if it would break up. But yesterday Mr. Jinnah played the role of the peace-maker and Pundit Malaviya was induced to modify his amendment with the ultimate result that practically all the "giving" has been on his part and the "taking" on that of the Liberals who are out to wreck the Congress.

Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth Bill was not allowed to be discussed as it was not on the agenda of the Conference.

A statement by the Secretaries is expected to be issued to-day.

"RALLY ROUND THE CONGRESS FLAG."

MR. BHOPATKAR ON BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

POONA, April 1.

Interviewed in regard to the Indian Nationalists Conference Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar M.L.C., leader of the Bombay Council Swarajists, stated; "I regret very much my inability to attend the conference as I have to preside over the deliberations of the Yeotmal District Conference to be held at Wai on 3rd and 4th April. I sincerely desire every success to the endeavour that is being made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Besant and Mr. Chintamani to bring all political parties on a common platform. In my judgment now or never is the time for all bodies of political opinion to unite for a common end. I devoutly wish for the day when India will present to the world the glorious spectacle of having only two parties, one the party of Bureaucracy and the other the popular party determined to fight the freedom's battle to the finish.

SINK ALL DIFFERENCES.

The needs and exegencies of the times require of the Indian leaders to sink all their minor differences and to array themselves on one side in a spirit of co-operation, forbearance and comradeship against the Bureaucracy in the fight for Swaraj. The bureaucracy has during the last five years considerably strengthened its hands by feeding itself fat upon communal and other disputes and I feel that it will be nothing short of national suicide and criminal folly on our part to look upon ourselves as the political opponents of each other. I believe that it is high time for all of us to come together in a spirit of give and take and while keeping intact our separate organisations to rally as of old round the Congress flag for which many an Indian patriot has shed his blood.

I ardently wish also that the present day leaders of the Congress will so broaden their platform and modify their programme as to afford ample room for every national worker without the Congress fold. The present programme of the Congress if carried to its logical conclusion, will inevitably result in the boycott of the Councils and the consequent cessation of all struggle with the bureaucracy on its own ground. I consider the Cawnpore Congress resolution as a meaningless jargon if not a reversion to the long exploded theory of Non-Co-operation.

THE ONLY RIGHT PROGRAMME.

The only right programme for the nation to follow is the one embodied in the manifesto adopted by Conference of Responsive Co-operators held recently at Akola. While on one hand the nation should work the Reforms for what they are worth, on the other it should wherever possible or necessary, storm the very citadel of the bureaucracy. To my mind the national interests demand that the members of the central and provincial legislature elected in the forthcoming elections while extracting to the utmost whatever good the reforms are capable of yielding should courageously take a forward step and bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon the bureaucracy within its very stronghold. It is only on a programme abroad based on the lines as adumbrated above that unity seems possible and should be effected.—A. P.

PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES.

(Continued from page 6.)

of the Indian States and those of British India, and form a considerable part of the revenue of the Central Government. The amount that indirectly goes to the Imperial Exchequer from the States is by no means negligible but is fairly large. As stated at the outset, the States altogether contain about one-fifth of the total Indian population, and at present the question of how much their pocket should be tapped by way of taxation is decided over their heads, even without their possessing a voice in the consideration and discussion of the proposals.

In the matter of exchange and currency also, the subjects of the States have to submit to what regulations the Central Government makes in this respect. In most of the States, it is the British Indian currency that is in use, and the notes and coins of the Government of India form the only legal tender. Even in those cases—and such cases are very few—where the States have their own mint and currency, its value is ultimately regulated and controlled by the Government of India. It must be noted that the question of exchange and currency are of vital importance to the interests of India and has during recent years loomed large in the public eye. Commissions to enquire into the questions and suggest remedies were appointed from time to time and even now a Royal Commission is in labour over the matter. The states have no representation on this Commission and one wonders whether any State urged for it. Because the policy followed by the Central Government in the matter of exchange and currency affects the life of the people of the States as much as it does those of British India, it seems to be necessary that effective provision must be made for the public opinion in the States to influence the decisions to be taken. Lastly many of these States are served by the railway and telegraphic systems, carried through their territories by the British Government, and the revenues derived from these sources are taken over by the Government of India. By these means the Central Government can and does impose, though indirectly, a heavy levy on the subjects of the States.

One other consideration, however, deserves mention. The subjects of Indian States owe allegiance to the British Crown, which in its turn, has undertaken the obligation of protecting them abroad in their rights, and they have been included in the expression of "British Subjects" enjoying His Majesty's protection in the several Dominions.

The contributions enumerated above which the people of the Indian States make to the Central Government, entitles them to representation on the Indian Legislature to the same extent and in the same manner as that enjoyed by those in British India. The authors of the Montagu Chelmsford Report say: "The Integral connection of the States with the British not only consists in their relation to the British Crown, but also in their growing interests in many matters common to the land to which they and the British Provinces alike belong." This being so the Government of India must be responsible not only to the people of British India but also to the people of States, and a beginning should be made to train the people in the exercise of political right. They should have opportunities of participating in the discussions of policies and politics of the country as a whole and influencing the Government and sharing in the power and privileges of responsible government when it is realised.

If after careful and thorough examination of the question, in all its bearings, it is recognised that the people of the States are entitled to send their representatives to the Indian Legislature and it is considered wise and politic to concede this right to them, it would be necessary that the Assembly and the Council of State be enlarged. The number of elected members in the Assembly will have to be raised in proportion to the ratio of the relative populations of British India and the States. As for the Council of State, the same principle should apply unless it is reconstructed on different lines; but in any event the people of the States must be ensured adequate representation in this body also. When once the principle of direct representation of the people living in the Indian States on the Central Legislature is accepted, it should not be difficult to work out the details and adjust things in a satisfactory manner. A properly constituted Committee would be able to apportion the number of representatives, to group States in a common constituency where necessary or feasible, and settle all other questions that are likely to arise in this connection.

Sleeping Partners.

The idea propounded in this article may not by itself solve the question of the place, which, the Indian States are to occupy in the future Constitution of India; but it may be hoped without being too optimistic that the presence of elected representatives of the people of the States, on the Parliaments of India, will go a great way in conducing to the growth of constitutional relationship between British India and the States. Although it is not possible to foresee all the objections that may be urged against the proposals, yet it is not difficult to anticipate and meet some of them. But a discussion of those points should be deferred to another occassion. Apart from the question of right, the advantages of such a representation are manifold. The subjects of Indian States will begin to feel more strongly than now that they are a part and parcel of the Indian Commonwealth, having the same interests as the rest of India. To-day they are in the capacity of sleeping partners, but with the stimulation of public spirit due to representation, they are bound to take active part in the concerns of the nation as a whole and work with enthusiasm for the common goal. But there is a still greater advantage to follow. Popular election in a large number of States is at present non-existent, but where it has been introduced it has not failed to evoke a certain amount of warmth and response. With the right of sending representatives to the Central Legislature granted to the States population, the elections that will ensue are bound to be live ones, creating an amount of stir, and enthusiasm among the people and leading to their political education in the exercise of their franchise. A new life will spring into existence, where inertia and dullness are the rule. Men will begin to think in terms of broad politics and National policy, and a spirit of modernism and democratic sentiment would come to prevail. This may be hoped to bring in its train the freedom of the press and platform. Thus artificial barriers will disappear and a truly united India throbbing with one heart and one aspiration will come into existence. The States themselves will gain materially in strength by reason of the awakening and development of the sense of citizenship amongst their subjects, who will be prepared to shoulder the responsibilities of the States. The new life that will come into being will provide material, for the Ruler of a State, to set up self-governing institutions and lead his people on to a state of higher and nobler existence.

SERIOUS RI[illegible] A[illegible] CALCUTTA

(Continued from page 1.)

near the mosque Mahomedans objected which was unheeded Hot words passed and soon from words they [illegible] to the melee that followed, brickbats and lathis were freely used, resulting in broken heads and black eyes. All shops within the area of a mile were closed.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

Police of all ranks in large numbers soon appeared on the scene, and with the help of armed men partially succeeded in stopping the riot. Tram cars, motor buses and vehicular traffic of all sorts were stopped.

Further outbreak is apprehended at any moment.

LATER.

The Hindu-Muslim riot to day resulted in about 100 men being injured and one killed. The place of the occurrence is about a stone's throw from the Jorasanko police station. At about quarter to four in the afternoon, it is reported, when the Mahomedans were saying their prayers in the mosque, a procession of Arya Samajists passed in front of the mosque, to the accompaniment of music. The Mahomedans objected to music, whereupon an altercation ensued between the parties, and a riot followed in the course of which brickbats, soda water bottles and lathies were freely used.

The news of the riot spread like wild fire, and in a few minutes the whole of north Calcutta had become much excited. Lal Bazar police headquarters were rung up, and immediately a large police force, consisting of European sergeants, Gurkhas, constables with regulation lahies followed by Mr. Armstrong, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Rai Bahadur Purnachandra Lahiri, Deputy Commissioner and Rai Saheb Mahendranath Mukerjee, Assistant Commissioner, and a contingent of mounted police arrived on the scene. Police pickets were posted at regular intervals at all the important crossings of Harrison road, Chitpur road, Central Avenue, Zakaria Street, Mechua Bazar street and other places. People were seen running in all directions for fear of being molested, and tramway and other vehicular services were stopped for a long while. The route was thronged with people all in a state of excitement in an excited mood, and the wounded persons were being removed in ambulance, taxi-cabs and tikka gharries.

SHOPS CLOSED.

The excitement became intense and people were in a state of panic. Shops on Harrison road, Central Avenue and Burrabazar were immediately closed. Groups of men were seen talking about the riot in excited mood when they had to run on hearing shouts on all sides and stray cases of stoning are reported.

The Museum of Botany was badly hit, and his removal to the Medical College Hospital. Several people were stoned while travelling in tram-cars and buses. One or two Press representatives had a narrow escape.

RIOT SPREADS.

While the riot was in progress on the Harrison road in front of the mosque, news was received of another riot in Zakaria and Mandir streets. In the latter place, a Hindu Siva temple was desecrated apparently by Mahomedans and the temple building was badly damaged. Mr. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner of Police, when quelling the disturbance was badly hit with stones as also a couple of European sergeants. Several of the leaders visited the affected area and tried their level best to pacify the infuriated mob. In their attempt to effect a reconciliation they ran the risk of personal violence and with great difficulty they succeeded in persuading to stop indiscriminate assault.

EXCITEMENT AT HOSPITAL.

There was great excitement at the Medical College Hospital where the wounded persons were removed. So great was the rush here that the hospital gate had to be eventually kept closed. There was a regular stampede in the emergency ward. About 100 men, majority of whom were Hindus, had so far been attended to, including six persons who received serious injuries and are lying in a dangerous condition.

Injuries in most cases were caused by lathi blows, but in some cases they were due to burns caused by hot liquid. It is reported that a Hindu was killed.

12 ARRESTS.

Police have so far arrested about a dozen persons the majority of whom are Mahomedans.—A. P.

RIOTING ON SATURDAY.

CALM FOLLOWED BY FIGHTS.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Last night's calm was followed by a series of fights from early this morning in and around the town as a result of which about 50 men were more or less seriously injured and as far as could be ascertained 10 dead bodies were removed to the morgue.

The trouble arose out of a fire in the mosque in Harrison road. The outbreak of the fire is being attributed by Mahomedans to incendiarism on the part of the Hindus. The centre of the scene of disturbance was situated at the crossing of Chitpore and Harrison roads, although acts of rowdysm were also reported from such far off places as Beliaghatta and Shippore.

In the course of the rioting that followed shops were looted, petroi godowns and private dwellings were set fire to and for a time mob rule reigned. Armoured motor cars patrolled the affected areas, but it was before a few hours had passed that orders were issued to sergeants to charge. Immediately the rioters took to their heels.

RUMOUR OF BLOODSHED.

A little after noon a number of Sikhs and Akalis drove towards the scene of the disturbance in motor-buses and soon rumours spread that there would be a wholesale bloodshed. The Military were at once communicated with and a detachment of the North Staffordshire Regiment was despatched to the scene. This had the desired effect. The Hindus suffered most as a result of the day's disturbances. While on his way to the temple one of them named Thakur Das, was attacked by a number of Mahomedans in the Mechua Bazar. He was stabbed with a knife and he died almost immediately. A. P.

ED : 216 INJURED.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

[illegible] the Medical College Hospital [illegible] in connection with the communal riot showed that 143 persons were admitted to-day and 73 yesterday thus bringing the total injured persons to 216.

Eight of them succumbed to injuries in the hospital. The total number of bodies viewed by the coroner at the morgue was 12. It is also reported that about 80 men were admitted into the Campbell, Mayo, Belgachia and Marwari hospitals up to this evening.—A. P.

RIOT SPREADING.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The riot which broke out in North Calcutta yesterday has now spread to other parts of the city. Three are reported to have been killed to-day while of those who were wounded yesterday six have died in the hospital. Practically every shop in Indian town is closed.—A. P.

FRESH OUTBREAKS.

POLICE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The recrudescence of yesterday's disturbances, which began at break of day, soon after Mahomedans had finished their first Namjan prayer, soon spread throughout the city and suburbs. Wide-spread hooliganism was attended with looting, pillage, desecration, incendiarism and bloodshed. In spite of the presence of police and military, North Calcutta was for some time at the mercy of infuriated mobs. People became so much panic-stricken that all bazaars, shops and places of business in and around the affected localities were closed.

LOOTING THE CHIEF AIM.

Looting was the principal aim of the hooligans, and several shops and Hindu houses were looted, inmates assaulted, and in some cases, attempts made to set fire to houses. The Arya Samaj building in Cornwallis Street was the target of attack. There is a big Kali Temple near the Arya Samaj building, and as the Mahomedans shewed determination to desecrate the temple a large defence party was organised composed of Bengalee and up-country Hindus. The Mahomedans were kept at bay for several hours till the arrival of the military, and the situation was saved.

The largest crowd assembled near the mosque where the disturbance originated last evening. Except for stray skirmishes, the police had the situation under control, though cases of hooliganism were reported in lanes and alleys near by, the victims being Marwaris. Here several houses were looted, three set fire to, and a large number of Marwaris injured.

ARMOURED CARS USED.

Hooliganism vanished at the show of force? The presence of armoured cars dispersed the riff-raff, though there was an occasional exchange of brickbats till late in the evening. Marwaris are so alarmed that they are sending female members of their household to their native districts up-country. The Shiva Temple that was desecrated the previous day by Mahomedans in Mandir Street was attacked again six times, and on three occasions they put planks inside and set fire to them. The fire brigade attended to the fire and extinguished the flames.

POLICE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

While dealing with skirmishes two police constables and a sub-inspector were [illegible] with stones, but their injuries fortunately were not serious. Those injured to-day include a constable acting as orderly to the Assistant Commissioner of Police, North [illegible] Miliary have been posted at different points of vantage, and pickets are patrolling the affected areas in lorries. As the wounded people have been sent to hospitals [illegible] different localities of the town and suburbs the exact number cannot be ascertained. The police are now busy making arrests. All kinds of vehicular traffic were stopped [illegible] the whole day on Chitpur Road, and for part of the day in other parts of the affected areas.

LATER.

Further enquiries made late in the evening go to shew that some Mahomedans attempted to rush into the house of a Marwari gentleman close to Zakaria Street when it is reported, two of the Mahomedans were shot as a result of which one Mahomedan was killed outright, and the other seriously wounded. Mahomedans grew infuriated at this, and the situation again assumed serious proportions. The presence of the military police restored peace.

Fresh outbreaks, however, are expected at any moment.

UNIVERSIT[illegible]

(Contin[illegible]

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ARCHAEOLOGDISCOVERY

CITE OF CITY USAMBI.

HI, April 2.

An important archa discovery is announced by Rai Bahhani, Archaeological Surveyor of I

Mr. Sahani Rao hasred a valuable inscription which malain that the extensive remains neavillage of Kosamin the Allahahadt mark the actual cite of the fam of Kausambi. Gautam Budha spent th retreat at Kausambi and it was hat the first image of the great teas carved in sandal-wood in his life-time. Mr. Sahani's discovery upheneral Cunningham's elucidation ancient geography of India as ag Dr. Vincent Smith's theory.

Mr. Sahani says thems at Kosam extend over several mil he estimates a great wealth of relicsried on them. —A. P.

PORBANDERES.

CHIEF ENGINEER OFANCEMENT CO. HONOI

(From Our Corbent)

PORBANIMarch 31.

On the 29th of March a and representative gathering of the officers, the employees of the Indment Company and the public took at the Bhojeshwar Plot to bid farew Mr. Ardeshir Muncherji Gagrat on ance of his connection as Chief Engineh the Cement Company. Mr. L. K, his successor, occupied the chair. Mukundrai K. Desai read on behalf members of the Company the farewdress. The address recorded the valuarvices of Mr. Gagrat from the timeis joining services of the Company in and the great part played by him g his 10 years' stay at Porbander athe regret universally felt at his depa It expressed that it was a matto no small gratification that they were nate to have in him an officer of d ability endowed with a keen sense luty and honesty and indefatigable in

After other speakers had aed the meeting eulogising Mr. Gas services Mr. Dube made a brief speechexpressed his gratification at the uni regard and esteem in which Mr. Gas held by all the employees at the Wn particular and the public in generle then presented Mr. Gagrat with autiful silver casket and the address.

Mr. Gagrat replying stated he was much moved by the kind words appreciation of his humble services t Company for the last 10 years and which he tendered his best thanks. ecalled the condition of the Company i6 and stated that he had a very uphik and arduous duties to perform. The on of the Power Plant, the machineries other erection works carried out by hiquired hard work and labour and he the his staff and workmen for their loyal peration.

After partaking of refreshme the gathering dispersed.

DEHRA DUN ELECTRIC TRAMWCO.

ALLAHABAD, All.

At the Allahabad High Court to-before Mr. Justice Lalgopal Mukerjee application was made for the appointu of a liquidator to liquidate the Dehrun Electric Tramway Company. Mr. E. O'Conor on behalf of the administrat of the Nabha State who were the lst shareholders proposed the name of Ms. Billimoria of Bombay. Sir Charles ss Alston, representing one of the creds Ragunal, proposed the name of Messrs. K. Day and Sons of Calcutta, Sir j Bahadur Sapru on behalf of the cred Narain Singh, opposed both these nominations and proposed the names of Mr. J. Mukerji, Accountant of Allahabad and Sheodarsing Dyal Agarwalla, Barrister Dehra Dun, as joint liquidators. Sir Bahadur Sapru emphasised the content that no person nominated by the Nab State should be appointed as the Board Directors of the Company consisted most of officials of the Nabha State who wou have to give an accoun of their stewarship and whose conduct would requir strict investigation. Counsel explained h was casting no reflection on Messrs. Billimoria, but their appointment would no create confidence being nominees of t Nabha State. The affidavit filed show that fifteen lakhs of capital had bee subscribed which must be accounted fo Debts amounted to four lakhs and asse were valued at nine lakhs which would n probably bring in even four lakhs. Sir Tej Bahadur said nobody knew where the sub scribed money had gone to. Mr. O'Conor submitted that all the arguments of Sir Tej Bahadur applied equally against his own nominees as Narain Singh was an interested person. All he had to submit was that a person of standing ought to be appointed. Messrs. Billimoria are a large and well-known firm and did important liquidation work. The Managing Agent was one Belti Sah Gilani and he was informed there were alleged defalcation of some five lakhs.

His Lordship reserved orders.—A. P.

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S CONDITION.

LONDON, April 1.

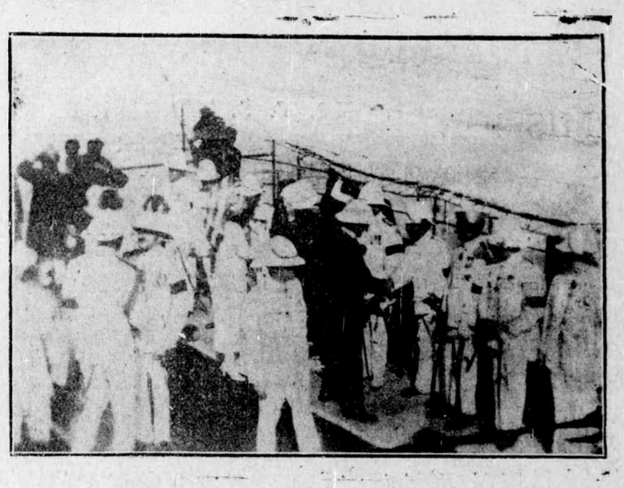
A bulletin issued this morning says that Princess Victoria's condition has slightly improved.—Reuter.

A bulletin issued on Friday morning regarding Princess Victoria's condition states that pneumonic process is improving and strain on the strength of Her Royal Highness is great.

LONDON, April

A bulletin issued on day morning regarding tion of Princess Victoria that pneumonia is resol on the heart remains —Reuter.

LORD READING'S DEPARTURE.



"Chronicle" Photos.

Lord Reading, who left the shores of India on Saturday, is seen here arriving at the Gateway of India.

Lord Reading bids farewell to the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council..

ALLEGED ACT LIKELY TO CAUSE DEATH.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 2.

Some important points were made by the Government Pleader in the cross-examination of the medical practitioners who have been giving evidence for the prosecution in the case in which Sub-Inspector N. B. Mali is charged with trespass and doing an act likely to caused death, under Sections 166, 336, 448 and 509 I.P.C.

Dr. Miss Greenfield cross-examined by Mr. Jehangir Pestonji, Government Pleader, said that a man came to call her on the 20th January. He may have come at about 11-30 a.m. As regards the wife of the complainant, Haji Lal Mahomed, there was nothing to shew that the abortion was not due to natural causes. Aminabai, the complainant's wife had come to the Mangalwar Hospital for treatment the day before, i.e., on the 9th January. The witness' assistant, Dr. Davare examined her on that day and treated her. She was treated for threatened abortion.

To the Court witness said syphilis is one of the diseases which predispose women to abortion. If women have children living for a short period such women would probably be subject to abortion. The witness had treated Aminabai on a former occasion and it was a premature child. Dr. Vishvanath Damodhar Phatak said the only occasion he was in charge of a maternity ward was in 1916 and 1917 when he was in charge of the Maternity Ward of the Sassoon Hospital. He was an expert in midwifery but as such had never before given evidence in a Court of law. He had specialised in this subject at the Dublin Rotunda and had obtained his degree of L.M. there. He had examined Aminabai, the complainant's wife, and the latter then told the witness that he would be required to give evidence in the case. He was not shown the deposition of any of the witnesses in the case. Excuria mental excitement is one of the direct contractions (of the womb) producing agent, and is one of the extremely rare causes of abortion. It will in all probability only cause abortion when occurring in association with a diseased condition of the culometrian or ovum when it may be the determining cause. Witness proceeding gave further explanations of the cause of abortion, emphasising that syphilis was the most common cause. The initial symptoms of threatened abortion persisted for a varying number of hours, her condition at the time giving him an indication that she had not suffered in the past from syphilis. The case is proceeding.

CO-OPERATION IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, April 4.

The 11th session of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference was held here today under the presidency of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Among the delegates were Sir Firkless Barber and R. Fowke, Chairman of the United Planters' Association of Southern India. The President, in the course of his address, denounced party and political feelings in the cooperation movement. He regarded the movement as the basis of the constructive programme which must, in the course of its fulfilment, lead to the development of a network of self-governing institutions all over the country and the hastening of that divine event, the establishment of Swaraj for India.

Mr. P. Ramanathan, Advocate, then opened the cooperative exhibition.—A. P.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The shocking accidents that have occurred of late on the B. B. and C. I. Railway call for immediate attention of the Railway Committee of that Railway to safeguard the lives of Railway passengers especially of the School children. The authorities seem to be indifferent to the need to find out means to prevent these horrible accidents as one notices and a layman's view is that the space between the footboard and the platform is so wide that a mere slip of the foot one gets straight into a life and death trap which is left open by the Railway authorities. Will Sir Jackson look into this and prevent recurrences of similar accidents?—Yours, etc.,

D. P.

"Chronicle" Photos.

A snap of Lord and Lady Reading

DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF BASSEIN ROADS.

RESOLUTION FOR PURCHASING STEAM ROLLER REJECTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BASSEIN, April 2.

A meeting of the General Board of the Bassein Municipality was held on Sunday, the 28th ultimo for its approval of the Revised Budget Estimates for the year 1925-1926 (passed unanimously).

Mr. D. L. Purandare proposed that Rs. 2,000 should be set apart by way of deposit for the purchase of steam roller from the allotment of Rs. 6,560 made for road repairs. The resolution which was seconded by Mr. Bhanji Jamnadas was lost.

It was unfortunate from a public point of view that this proposition should have been thrown out as the Bassein roads are a disgrace to the town and require the very best attention the Municipality can bestow for their proper upkeep.

Then, again, it was all the more unfortunate that another proposition put forward by Mr. Purandare in the interests of education should have met with the same fate as the one pertaining to "road repairs." The proposition, seconded by Mr. Sidik Shet, was that the grant to Bassein High School should be raised from Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Stephen M. Pereira in connection with the proposition said (Mr. Philip Noronha seconding) in the interests of education it would be advisable to divide the suggested increase of Rs. 450 between the Bassein High School and the Thomas Baptista's A. V. School. The proposition and the amendment were lost.

It is unfortunate for the Bassein Municipality that it should now be without the valuable services of Mr. P. S. Medhekar, the President of the Board. He has been compelled to sever his connection with the Bassein Municipality as he has had to shift his residence from Bassein to Andheri near the new Andheri Civil Court. Mr. Medhekar was associated with the Bassein Municipality for many years past and during this period worked wholeheartedly for the civic welfare of the town.

Mr. R. N. Samant said (Mr. S. M. Pereira supporting) that Mr. Medhekar deserved the gratitude of the Municipality and the general public of Bassein for such services.

Mr. Medhekar then replied thanking the Board for the good feelings towards him and for their appreciation of what they were pleased to characterise as "valuable services."

A Bristol Fighter aeroplane while practising transmitting and receiving wireless messages at Quetta suddenly crashed at noon on Wednesday. As the result Flying Officer Wilson and Leading Aircraftsman Burgess were killed.

NOMINATION OF COUNCIL CANDIDATES.

DEWAN BAHADUR TO JOIN CONGRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 3.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met at Bezwada on the 1st and 2nd instant. Mr. Prakasam presided. Messrs. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, P. C. Venkatapati Raju and P. Lakshmi Narasimham were fixed candidates for Vizagapatam to the local Council, while Messrs. A. S. Krishnarao, sitting member, and P. Govinda Reddi nominated as candidates for Nellore. The nomination of candidates for other districts was left to a sub-committee of five consisting of Messrs. Prakasam, Sambamurty, Harisarvottama Rao, Narasimha Raju and Umrali Sha.

In the course of discussion Mr. Narasimha Raju announced that Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, Deputy Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly, wanted a fortnight's time for considering about joining the Congress, which period would expire with the 8th instant. Mr. Prakasam is being talked of as a Congress candidate for the Assembly seat against Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao in the event of his refusal to join the Congress. The determination to defeat both the Independents and Justice ites is very strong among Congressmen.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

MADRAS, April 1.

The Journalists' Association of Southen India was formed at a meeting of the journalists resident in the city held in the editor's room at the "Hindu" office. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar who presided in opening the proceedings explained the necessity for the formation of an association. He said that in England there was a thoroughness of organisation and spirit of comradeship which was sadly lacking in India. Journalism was primarily an instrument of public education and of public service. That being so they should work in a spirit of harmony and establish a tradition of their own. In England journalists had set up very high standards and codes of honour and conduct for themselves. They cohered together and protected themselves against public attacks.

On the motion of Mr. V. S. Ramaswami Sastri the following resolution was adopted:—"That the journalists of the Madras Presidency present at this meeting do form themselves into the Journalists' Association of Southern India." A Provisional Committee was formed to frame bye laws.

The chairman then announced a few donations including Rs. 100 from Mr. K. Srinivasan of the "Hindu" and Rs. 50 from the "Swadesmitran".—A. P.

DR. B. DASANNACHARYA.

A PROMISING YOUNG INDIAN SCIETIST.

One more young Indian worker in the field of Science, who has won laurels abroad, has just returned to his Motherland. It is Dr. B. Dasannacharya, M.A., Ph.D., whose photograph is reproduced below. Dr. Dasannacharya is a Brahmin by birth and hails from Mangalore in South Kanara District. He graduated with Honours in 1917 from St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and won the University Gold Medal for distinction in Physics. For a year and a half after that, he was a student in St. Xavier's College, Bombay. From 1919 till the beginning of 1922 he was at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, carrying on research. He then left for Germany and worked in the laboratory of Prof. Wien (Nobel laureate) in the University of Munich. His special line of research lay in the field of light radiated by atoms. The problem he investigated was—what influence the motion of an atom has on the amount of light that is radiated by it in a second. This influence, it has been ascertained, depends on the number of atoms that are emitting light. In other words, he had to study the effect of the packing of the atoms in their mutual excitation, in relation to the emission of light. He formulated the laws of the excitement as well as for the disturbation, and the combination of these two laws gave him a complete equation for the amount of light sent out by an atom under different conditions of packing, motion and so on. The importance of the work lies in that it allows a deep insight into the mechanism of light emission and enables one also to determine the state of an atom from the light emitted. The value of this line of research to Astrophysics will be easily understood.

DR. B. DASANNACHARYA, M.A., Ph.D.

Dr. Dasannacharya's studies at Munich were carried on mostly with the financial help given by his own brother, but during the last year of his stay there he received a grant from the Indian High Commissioner in London. After finishing his studies in Munich he went to London in October, 1925, and joined the University College, where he is receiving a grant from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and where he is pursuing his research with particular reference to the emission of X rays by the atoms. He had read a paper on his researches, at the Southampton session of the British Association in August, 1925.

IMPRESSIONS OF GERMANY.

Dr. Dasannacharya has returned to India for a brief stay and will go back to his studies in London after a few weeks. Dr. Dasannacharya, asked by a representative of the "Chronicle" regarding his impressions of Germany, said that the Germans are exceedingly sympathetic towards Indian students and that they have a high admiration for the capabilities of these students. The German love for India's culture and civilization was sincere. Indian students in Germany, said Dr. Dasannacharya, did not find the least difficulty in securing entry into the social life of Germans. There was absolutely no colour prejudice in Germany such as prevailed in England. The Indian students in Germany lead a pleasanter life and find better scope for study and research than in England. The cost of living and of education is very much cheaper than in England. Indian students easily pick up the German language.

INDORE LETTER

PENSION TO EX-MAHARAJA

SOME LUCKY STATE OFFICIALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE, March 30.

H. H. the junior Maharani Saheba accompanied by the Princess, the new Maharani, companions and a suite of followers, leaves Indore on the 31st instant and will be joining her husband the ex-Maharaja in port of Bombay. The party sails from Bombay by the s.s. "City of Paris" on 1st April.

During the regency period the services of several highly paid officers of the State are, it is reported, going to be dispensed with the Secretary of His Highness Mr. V. V. Thakore, and the Finance Minister Mr. Motilal are among those who have already received notices. The superannuated retired, aged officers from British service, who are given high emoluments, and fat allowances, will, it is stated, be required to leave State service making room for young and abler local candidates. The Industry and Commerce Department which is regarded as an expensive "white elephant" in the Indore State is going to be abolished along with other worthless establishments.

EX-DIVAN NARSINGRAO.

The latest news we hear is that the ex-Maharaja is retaining the services of the ex-Divan Narsingrao as ex-Maharaja's advisor and will be paid Rs. 1,000 from his private purse in addition to the Rs. 1,500 pension which the said Divan is already granted for his two years' service. Mr. Narsingrao had from time to time received large sums as presents from the ex-Maharaja, and people consider him as extremely fortunate on receiving Rs. 2,500 on retirement from service.

The next lucky person is Mr. Raschid who joined the Holkar State service in 1923 and has risen to favour with the ex-Maharaja. Mr. Raschid's services are for the present borrowed from the State, and he will be drawing an allowance of Rs. 400 in addition to his salary of Rs. 500, and will do the duties of private secretary to the ex-Maharaja during his stay in Europe.

PENSION TO EX-MAHARAJA.

I hear the authorities have sanctioned a yearly pension of Rs. five lakhs for the ex-Maharaja and Rs. three lakhs for his dependents, out of which the Senior Maharani gets Rs. 160,000 and the junior gets Rs. 80,000 annually. The remaining Rs. 60,000 are for the exposnes of the Princes and the chhota new Maharani.

MR. SEN GUPTA.

RE-ELECTED MAYOR OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this afternoon Messrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta and H. S. Suhrawardy were re-elected Mayor and Deputy Mayor, respectively, for the present year.

Mr. Sen-Gupta was congratulated by the councillors and aldermen, and in thanking them he reviewed the work of the Corporation during the past year.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TRUE TO CONGRESS MANDATE.

NAGPUR, April 3.

At a meeting of the Marathi C. P. Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Charde presiding, held at Wardha last night, a resolution repudiating the insinuations made against the above Congress Committee and reassuring the All-India Congress Committee of its full support in carrying out the Congress programme according to the Congress mandate was carried by a majority.

Another resolution for a vote of censure on Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., for his absence from the Assembly on the 19th Februarx last was defeated, only two members, the mover and the seconder, voting for it. It has been unanimously decided to request the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to extend the period for nominating Congress candidates for the next general elections up to the first week of July next.—A. P.

KAGAL JAHAGIRDARS.

POWERS RESTRICTED.

KOLHAPUR, April 3.

The Feudatory and Political Branch of the Kolhapur Durbar notifies that the dispensation given to Meherban Dattajirao Ghatge Sarajerao, Jahagirdar of Kagal, from the exercise by the Kolhapur Durbar of the functions and powers reserved by law to the High Court in criminal matters is hereby withdrawn and it is further notified that the restriction on the revenue powers of the said Jahagirdar is reimposed on the revenue jurisdiction of the said Jahagirdar and that appeals from the decisions of the said Jahagirdar in revenue matters shall henceforth lie to the Huzur Court of His Highness.—A. P.

A conference of the Press employees of All Inia will take place on Saturdday and Sunday, the 10th and 11th instant, at 4 p.m. and 1 p.m., respectively, at the Town Hall of Calcutta, when Mr. T. C. Goswami will preside.

BERAR NOT TO BE RESTORED.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO NIZAM.

REQUEST FOR COMMISSION REFUSED.

HYDERABAD—A VASSAL STATE!

DELHI, April 1.

Towards the end of 1923, the Nizam addressed to the Viceroy a letter which he afterwards published claiming the restoration of Berar which had been leased in perpetuity to the British Government by his father in 1922. His claim was very carefully examined and after submission to the Secretary of State, definitely rejected. The decision was duly communicated to his Exalted Highness.

In September last the Nizam again wrote to the internal affairs of Hyderabad, the Nizam stands on the same footing as the British Government in respect of the affairs of British India. From this he argued that the matter in dispute was not one in respect of which the British Government was competent to give a "decision" and that the doctrine of "res judicata" had no application. In conclusion he proposed that a Commission be appointed to examine the questions relating to Berar. His Exalted Highness's letter of September 20th, 1925, and his Excellency's reply dated 27th March 1926, are now published: The Viceroy's reply 'inter alia' points out that the Sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India and no ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing. The Government of India not long ago made definite provision for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration in cases where a state is dissatisfied with the Government of India's ruling, but there is no provision for the appointment of an Arbitration Court where the case has been decided by his Majesty's Government.

PROPOSAL FOR A COMMISSION.

The Nizam's letter of the 20th September is a long and comprehensive statement of his position running to fifteen pages of close print. In concluding this letter the Nizam makes a definite proposal. He says "I thank your Excellency for having submitted to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India my letter of the 25th October, 1923, with its enclosure. That was my wish. Your Excellency will lay me under a further obligation by forwarding to the Secretary of State my present letter with the practical proposal I make below for the solution of this vexed question of the Berars. My excuse for this request is that I feel very keenly that I shall be failing in my duty to my House, if I did not press on the attention of his Majesty's Government this solution which to my mind would assuredly prove satisfactory as much to the British Government as to me and my successors.

I propose that the issues in dispute over the Berar controversy be referred to a Commission for enquiry and report. It should be presided over by a British gentleman of high standing and judicial experience nominated by the Secretary of State for India and should be composed of six members besides he President. Out of the six, two should be nominees of the Government of India, two chosen by me, and two representative Berars elected by non-official Berar members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The Commission so constituted should be given definite but comprehensive terms of reference with a view to a thorough examination of all the questions on which there is unfortunately a difference of opinion between his Majesty's Government and myself on the Berar controversy. The terms of reference can be agreed upon by your Excellency and myself after a discussion of issues by an Officer of the Political Department of the Government of India and a nominee of mine.

My Government will bear the entire cost of the Commission.

I need hardly assure your Excellency that in putting forward the above proposals, I am actuated by the earnest desire that once for all the Berar controversy may be ended by the help of an investigation conducted by a body of men who would be representatives of various interests concerned and at the same time impartial in the discharge of their duties as members of the proposed Commission. Let me once again lay stress upon the friendly spirit in which I request your Excellency to help in the solution of this controversy.

LORD READING'S REPLY.

Lord Reading, replying to the above letter on the 27th March, wrote: "Your Exalted Highness's letter of the 20th September 1925 which has already been acknowledged raises questions of importance and I have, therefore, taken time to consider my reply. I do not propose to follow your Exalted Highness into a discussion of the historical details of the case. As I informed you in my previous letter, your representations have been carefully examined and there is nothing in what you now say which appears to affect the conclusion arrived at by me and my Government and by the Secretary of State.

Your Exalted Highness's reply is not in all respects a correct presentation of the position as stated in my letter of the 11th March last, but I am glad to observe that in your latest communication you disclaim any intention of casting imputations on my distinguished predecessor, the late Marquis Curzon. I shall devote the remainder of this letter to the claim made by your Exalted Highness in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of your letter and to your request for the appointment of a Commission.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH GOVT.

In the paragraphs which I have mentioned, you state and develop a position that in respect of the internal affairs of Hyderabad, the State stands on the same footing as the British Government in India. Lest I should be thought to overstate your claims, I quote your Exalted Highness's own words, save and except matters relating to foreign powers and policies. The Nizams of Hyderabad have been independent in internal affairs of their State just as much as the British Government in British India. With the reservation mentioned by me the two parties have on all occasions acted with complete freedom and independence in all inter-government questions that naturally arise from time to time between neighbours. Now the Berar question is not and cannot be covered by that reservation. No foreign power or policy is concerned or involved in its examination and thus the subject comes to be a controversy between two Governments that stand on the same plane without any limitations of subordination of one to the other.

These words would seem to indicate a misconception of your Exalted Highness's relations to the Paramount Power which it is incumbent on me as His Imperial Majesty's representative to remove, since my silence on such a subject now might hereafter be interpreted as an aquiescence in the propositions which you have enunciated.

BRITISH CROWN SUPREME.

The sovreignty of the British Crown is supreme in India, and therefore no ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing. Its supremacy is not based only upon treaties and engagements, but exists independently of them and quite apart from its prerogative in matters relating to foreign powers and policies. It is the right and duty of the British Government, while scrupulously respecting all treaties and engagements with Indian States, to preserve peace and good order throughout India. The consequences that follow are so well-known and so clearly apply no less to your Exalted Highness than to the other Rulers, that it seems hardly necessary to point them out. But if illustrations are necessary, I would remind your Exalted Highness that the Ruler of Hyderabad, along with the other Rulers, received in 1862, a "sanad" declaratory of the British Government's desire for the perpetuation of his House and Government subject to continue loyalty to the Crown: That no succession to the "masnad" of Hyderabad is valid unless it is recognised by his Majesty the King-Emperor and that the British Government is the only arbiter in case of disputed succession.

RIGHT OF INTERFERENCE.

The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of Indian States in another instance of the consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown. The British Government had indeed shown, again and again, that they have no desire to exercise this right without grave reason, but the internal no less than external security, which the Ruling Princes enjoy is due ultimately to the protecting power of the British Government and where Imperial interests are concerned, or the general welfare of the people of a State is seriously and grievously affected by the action of its Government, it is with the Paramount Power that the ultimate responsibility of taking remedial action if necessary must lie. The varying degrees of internal sovereinty which the Rulers enjoy are all subject to due exercise by the Paramount Power of this responsibility. Other illustrations could be added no less inconsistent than the foregoing with the suggestion that, except in matters relating to foreign powers and policies the Government of your Exalted Highnss and the Government stand on a plane equality, but I do not think that I need pursue the subject further. I will merely add that the title of "faithfully" which your Exalted Highness enjoys has not the effect of putting your Government in the category separate from that of other States under the Paramountcy of the British Crown.

PARAMOUNT POWER'S PRIVILEGES.

In pursuance of your present conception of relations between Hyderabad and the Paramount Power, you further urge that I have misdescribed the conclusion at which his Majesty's Government have arrived at a decision, and that the doctrine of "res judicata" has been misapplied to matters in the controversy between Hyderabad and the Government of India. I regret that I cannot accept your Exalted Highness's view that the orders of the Secretary of State on your representation do not amount to a "decision." It is the right and privilege of the Paramount Power to decide all disputes that may arise between the States or between one of the States and itself, and even though a Court of Arbitration may be appointed in certain cases, its function is merely to offer independent advise to the Government of India with whom the decision rests. I need not remind you that this position has been accepted by the General body of Indian Rulers as a result of their deliberations on paragraph 308 of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

"RES JUDICATA."

As regards the use of the term "res judicata," I am of course aware that the Government of India is not like a civil court precluded from taking cognizance of a matter which has already formed the subject of a decision. But the legal principle of "res judicata" is based on sound practical considerations, and it is obviously undesirable that a matter which has once been decided should form the subject of repeated controversies between the same parties.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

I now pass on to consider your request for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the Berar case and submit a report. As Your Exalted Highness is aware, the Government of India not long ago made definite provision for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration in cases where a State is dissatisfied with a ruling given by the Government of India. If, however, you will refer to the document embodying the new arrangement, you will find, that there is no provision for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration in any case which has been decided by his Majesty's Government, and I cannot conceive that a case like the present one where a long controversy has been terminated by an agreement executed after full consideration and couched in terms which are free from ambiguity, would be a suitable one for submission to arbitration

In accordance with Your Exalted Highness's request, your present letter has been submitted to his Majesty's Secretary of State and this letter of mine in reply carries with it his authority as well as that of the Government of India.

MR. CHINTAMANI AND REPRESSION.

SHORT MEMORIES.

MR. C. S. RANGA IYER'S REJOINDER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 1.

Interviewed by our Lucknow representative regarding Mr. Chintamani's reply to Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech in Lucknow Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said: Mr. Chintamani has discreetly omitted all reference to the Seditious Meetings Act which was applied to the four principal districts of Oudh during his regime. He could not deny his responsibility for imprisoning thousands of Kisan peasants under this measure, because it is recorded in pages of the Government Gabette that the said Act was applied, "by the Governor-in-Council acting with his Ministers." Mr. Chintamani denies responsibility for imprisonment of thousands of Congressmen under the Criminal Law Amendment Act; but I would refer him to his outburst from Almorah in which not long before the arrests, he threw a challenge to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, and declared proudly that all resources of the Government would be used to suppress the non-co-operation movement.

Presumably Mr. Chintamani is counting on the proverbial shortness of Public memories, but he did not then resign his ministership if what he says now is true, namely, that his advice to the Governor was rejected.

SIR S. NAIR'S EXAMPLE.

Within recent memory, Sir Sankaran Nair in India and Lord Milner in England resigned from the Indian and British Cabinets because the former's advice for martial law for the Punjab and the latter's report regarding autonomy for Egypt were rejected. Mr. Chintamani has acted neither as a great Englishman would have acted. He cannot now deny glibly with any pretence to honesty his responsibility for repression in these provinces. I have the authority of one of the highest authorities, any day higher than Mr. Chintamani, to say that the only man who was opposed to repression in the United Provinces and the imprisonment of Pandit Motilal Nehru was the Maharaja of Mahmudabad the then Home Member. But ministerial weakness and the Governor's resoluteness prevailed. But judging the published records and his own unbroken association with the Government, Mr. Chintamani's share in the crime of repression cannot be explained away.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AND MR CHINTAMANI.

That was also the reason why Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, whom he wisely praises to-day because of the coming elections, asked the public not to give a single vote to Mr. Chintamani even though Pandit Malviyaji was whole-heartedly supporting every other liberal candidate during the last general elections.

As for Mr. Chintamani's fulminations against Pandit Motilal Nehru they are born of despair and threatened a repetition in 1926 of the fate which overtook him three years ago. As reagrds Pandit Malaviaji's controversial methods which Mr. Chintamani characterises as "contemptuous," it is because his records as Minister was contemptible. As for his reference to Pandit Nehruji's relations and attitude towards Malviyaji they had been intimate personal friends before Mr. Chintamani was born, and their personal friendship and deep mutual respect from their earliest youth has only strengthened with their years notwithstanding occasional differences of opinion on important public matters. By decoying Pandit Nehru and flattering Pandit Malaviaji. Mr. Chintamani apparently wants to embitter their relations and make secure his own position. Fortunately the vigilant public cannot be fooled even by an ex-Minister.

A Pretoria message says:—The R. A. F. Cairo-to-Cape flyers have arrived here. They were given a warm welcome by the South African airmen,, including Sir Pierrie Ryneveld.

LORD READING'S DEPARTURE.

NO POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

ONLY OFFICIAL CEREMONIES.

Saturday was marked as the day of departure of the retiring Viceroy and installation of the new Viceroy. At 3-45 p.m the Rt. Hon. Earl of Reading with Countess of Reading arrived at the Gate of India to bid good-bye to the country to which he had come to do justice. Sir Henry Lawrence, acting Governor of Bombay and his staff and a procession was formed to the dais where both the retiring Viceroy and Vicerine were introduced to the naval officers, High Court Judges, Military Officers, Officers of the Royal Indian Marine, Consular Officers and other prominent citizens. The introduction being completed, a line was formed at the steps of the bunder of the ruling Princes and Chiefs of India who were present at the bunder with whom they shook hands for the last time in this country before proceeding on the Royal Indian Marine Launch to embark on the mail steamer.

DESERTED ROAD.

The roads of the city leading the Viceregal procession, viz: Hornby Road Esplanade Road and Apollo Bunder were practically deserted and a small and thin crowd was seen here and there. Near the Gate of India a crowd of a few hundred was noticeable but they seemed to be much more attracted by the glittering bayonets of the troops forming the guard of honour and the military band than anything else, and the occasion was not enlivened by the deafening cheers on such demonstration of praise as usually marks the departure of popular retiring Viceroy and Governor.

Thus ended the last day of the fifth year of the regime of Earl of Reading, Viceroy and ex-Chief Justice of England who inspired India with high hopes for equity and justice and left as the most unpopular Viceroy that has come to thus country.

LORD IRWIN SWORN AS VICEROY.

AN OFFICIAL CEREMONY.

Another function of interest took place at the University Convocation Hall. At 5-30 p.m. the Rt. Hon. Lord Irwin was sworn as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at the Convocation Hall. Lord Irwin, accompanied by the acting Governor of Bombay arrived by a motor car and the guard of honour presented arms. He then spent a few minutes in inspecting the guard of honour. A procession of the acting Governor and Viceroy's staff was then formed and advanced towards the platform where a large number of Indian rulers and chiefs, and Government Officials, were seated. Lord Irwin having taken his seat on the dais, the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, read the Royal Warrant and bowed to the newly appointed Viceroy and retired. Sir Norman Macleod, the Chief Justice then advanced towards the Viceroy and administered the oaths. The Viceregal flag was then unfurled and the occasion was announced by the firing of 31 guns from the garrison. The Viceroy and Lady Irwin then left the University Hall in a procession and drove to the Government House.

LORD IRWIN ASSUMES OFFICE.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary published on (Saturday) states:—

"Whereas the Right Honourable Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale in the County of York, has been appointed by His Majesty to be his Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Hon. Lord Irwin Viceroy and Governor General of India has this day taken his seat in His Excellency's Council."

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S GOOD WISHES.

MADRAS, April 1.

The following telegram has been sent by the Governor of Madras to Lord Irwin:—"Lady Goschen and I send you both our warmest greetings and good wishes in your arrival in India."—A. P.

DRIVER KILLED IN ACCIDENT.

The District Traffic Superintendent, M. and S. M. Railway wires from Guntakal under date 2nd April:—

At 16|20 hours to-day No. 13 up passenger train was derailed between Mallapuram and Dronachallam station at mile 280|12. The engine capsized and two bogie passenger vehicles were derailed. Engine driver and fireman were seriously injured. Passengers were not hurt. Driver subsequently expired before reaching hospital. Cause is at present not known.

All the Jains doing business in the city of Madras have suspended their business to mark their protest against the measures taken at Palitana State with regard to levy of pilgrim tax of Rs. 2 per head for visiting their sacred shrine at Shatrunjaya Hills.

COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

LORD IRWIN ON ITS TASK.

THE ONLY OBJECT: TO INCREASE PROSPERITY OF CULTIVATORS.

REPLY TO BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADDRESS.

An address of welcome was presented to Lord Irwin by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday, morning, at Government House. The deputation consisted of Messrs. J. A. Kay, J. R. Abercombie, L. S. Hudson, J. E. Jackson, R. D. England, E Miller, G. Sugdary, L. F. Tucker, and G. L. Winterbotham.

Mr. J. A. Kay, the President of the Chamber, read the address, in the course of which it was stated:

"Your Lordship's appointment particularly welcome since agricultural problems in India require immediate investigation and solution. It may be within your knowledge that this Chamber put forward a resolution on this subject at the last meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon. We accordingly, heartily approve of the recent announcement by the Government of India of the decision to appoint a Royal Commission to examine and report on the present conditions of agriculture and rural economy in British India and to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture and the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the rural population. We regard as matters of vital importance the co-ordination of the activities connected with agricultural development in the various Provinces and ample provision for research work.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN BOMBAY.

Although trade and industry in India generally show signs of setting down to more stable conditions, the City of Bombay has for some time past been suffering from acute depression. Apart from a cycle of lean years, both the staple textile industry and the general merchants' business and conducted by importing houses are suffering from unfair competition on the part of countries which refuse to ratify the International Conventions relating to the hours of work and living conditions of the workers

THE MESTON AWARD

The trade depression in Bombay to which we have ventured to direct your Lordship's attention is aggravated at the present time by local, provincial and imperial taxation weighing heavily on all trades and industries. As compared with other provinces this Presidency in particular is suffering unjustly from the anomalous allocation of provincial contributions to the Imperial Exchequer arrived at under the Meston Settlement. Under that settlement income-tax was made a wholly central source of revenue and consequently we, an industrial province, are denied a share in the proceeds of our main form of industry, income-tax forming as it does a very heavy percentage of the total taxation of this Presidency. We are pleased to know, however, that the Honourable the Finance Member in his recent Budget Speech contemplates an early examination of the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee recently published with special reference to their proposal for modifying the existing Devolution Rule 15 in regard to this matter, but we respectfully maintain that it has been shown that the Meston Award was based on erroneous premises and faulty calculations. We earnestly beg your Lordship to take steps to appoint a committee at an early date to enquire into the equity of the Meston Award with view to its revision.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

We recently submitted our views at length on Exchange and Currency before the Royal Commission which visited this country during the cold weather. We shall look forward with interest to the issue of the Commission's Report and we trust that the recommendations may result in the establishment of stable exchange and in the continued provision of cheap money during the export season.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee is another body before which we tendered oral evidence. Our most important proposition was that the inequitable Super-tax on Income should be replaced by a system of export duties. We regret that the Committee has not seen their way to meet the wishes of the commercial community in this respect, but we are glad to observe that although they consider a succession duty impracticable in this country, they recommend the extension of probable duties on the estate of the English Estate Duty—a measure which has the hearty support of the Chamber.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

Lord Irwin replying said:—

Gentlemen,—

Lady Irwin and I thank you for the welcome you have extended to us in the name of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. I am grateful for your reference to the family connexion which gives me a claim to have with India through my father, and to my own public service in this land. I trust that my past association with several departments of Government at Home, and with different parts of the Empire as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies may assist me in the task which I am about to undertake in India.

You have, Gentlemen, in your address touched upon one matter of importance though new to India, namely, the question of Agricultural interest. This is the appointment of a Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, and I note with pleasure that it has been brought into close contact with administrative problems. I am sure, therefore, that I am in your approval. By instinct and training I am a countryman and as a former Director of Agriculture in England I was set up. For in a country, where agriculture is the principal industry, there is no higher object than to increase the prosperity of the cultivators who form the overwhelming majority of the population.

Experience, elsewhere has taught me, there is no royal road or short cut to agricultural improvement. Nature must have her own pace, and to deal even with a single crop demands years of labour, and the necessary processes of research, experiment, demonstration and distribution cannot be hurried. Agricultural progress is not only a matter of plant or stock improvement. It depends upon the solution of a host of problems, of which education and credit are only two of the most important.

In the field, nothing has impressed me more than the results already achieved by agricultural workers. I have only become acquainted with their work since I find that, since agricultural science in the modern sense was born, some 20 years ago by Lord Curzon, great results have been achieved in the case of certain crops such as wheat, cotton (to which you especially refer), and jute, results which have led to a wide increase in the country's wealth.

THE COMMISSION'S WORK.

Much has been done, much yet remains to be done, and it will, I presume, be the task of the Commission to review the results of the past and to examine how best the methods of modern science and modern administrative methods can be harnessed to agriculture's needs. They will, I consider, among other matters, consider the creative organization of research and the best means of ensuring a supply of workers in laboratory and field; the bringing home to cultivators fully and effectively the results of research; the maintenance of the pure quality of improved seed and its distribution; and the vital question of the provision of adequate funds. And, while advising how to secure the greatest co-ordination between the Government in India and the Provinces, it will be their duty to keep steadily in view the preservation of the new-born principle of the independence of the provinces in the domain of Public administration. The task, therefore, is difficult, but it will be supported by the goodwill of all who recognise that if the Commission can lead the way to a wider application of scientific methods to agriculture, the benefits will not be confined to those who till the soil, but must lead to a general increase in national prosperity.

Recommendations will be made during a time when, in India, and I shall count myself fortunate if I can at all assist in the progressive amelioration of the condition of the rural population.

MR. WILSON'S ILLNESS.

You will also in the course of your address touched upon questions affecting trade, finance and exchange. On all these questions I can assure the Chamber that I shall have my earnest attention; and I had looked forward to discussing them, on my arrival, with Sir Maurice Hilson. I greatly regret his absence through illness, more the cause that has made it necessary. I am sure I express the feelings of everyone present here to-day when I say how deeply we feel for him in his present illness, and I pray God that Lady Wilson may soon recover her health and be able to return to you. At present I am not in possession of the latest details of his illness, but you will not, therefore, ask me to do more than give you an assurance, as sympathetic as I can truly do, that when I have equipped myself with the knowledge necessary to fulfil the duties of my office I shall deal with in this section of your address.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me again express to you my thanks for the warmth of the welcome you have extended to Lady Irwin and myself, on the eve of our assumption of new and exacting responsibilities. It will be our constant desire to seize every opportunity of losing no occasion of rendering the best service that we may to India and to all classes of her people.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS ON MAY 22.

PARLIAMENT TO ASSEMBLE EARLY IN JUNE.

LONDON, April 2.

Cairo.—Elections for the Chamber have been fixed for 22nd May, and Parliament will assemble early in June.—Reuter.

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POONA LETTER.

RAIGAD CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 31.

During the last week, Rayagada and the Unity Conferences to be held in Bombay, have been the topics of the day. The Rayagada Ceremony is being held to signalize the Chatri Memorial erected jointly by the Rayagada Memorial Committee and the Government of Bombay to commemorate the place of the death of Shivaji. The scheme of this Memorial has a long history behind it. Lokamanya Tilak, when he began his political life, started the two ceremonies namely, the Ganesh Festival and the Shivaji Festival. The awakening which he caused among the masses was due largely to these two festivals. Thirty years ago a Committee was formed to undertake this Rayagada Memorial, and some money was collected from the people of Mahrashtra; but Lokamanya Tilak's activities having gone beyond the limits of Mahrashtra, he could not find time to lay the coping stone over the work of which he had laid the corner-stone. After him Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who succeeded to his position as leader of Mahrashtra, took up the work and with the help of the Bombay Government, which responded liberally, has arranged for the completion of the Memorial. The ceremony on the 3rd instant is to be held to signalize the completion of the Chatri Memorial and scores of people from all parts of Mahrashtra are going to Rayagada, by motor, on cycle or on foot to pay their tribute to the memory of the great Shivaji Maharaj. From Poona itself, about 100 persons have gone and the Veer Smriti Mandala, which has been recently set on foot, has taken a very prominent and enthusiastic part in the ceremony.

UNITY CONFERENCE.

The other event of the day is the Unity Conference to be held in Bombay this week. Responsive Cooperators have joined the Conference merely as conveners, reserving to themselves full liberty in connection with political work and the next election. But unfortunately, though Messrs. Kelkar, Bhopatkar and Aney have joined as conveners, it is not convenient for them to attend the Conference, and the task of representing the whole Party has to fall upon the President and the General Secretary of the Party, namely, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, and Mr. D. V. Gokhale respectively. Mr. Kelkar has issued a statement to the press explaining his views as to the Conference and he has circulated it among persons who will gather in Bombay for the purpose. In that statement, Mr. Kelkar has made it clear that though he may join the United Party, if his conditions are agreed to, yet, he would exercise his right of continuing as a member of the Responsive Cooperation Party and carry on the election propaganda on behalf of that Party.

HANUMAN JAYANTI.

Last Monday was the anniversary of the birth of Shree Hanuman and he being the patron saint of gymnasiums all the local gymnastic institutions observed that ceremony with much splendour. The Mahashtra Vyayama Shala gave the exhibition of native games and sports and held a meeting under the Presidentship of Mr. Veshwantrao Ranade, the renowned contractor of Poona. The Samartha Vyayama Shala which has been recently started also had a function in connection with Hanuman Jayantee, and entertained the audience to ballad-singing by Mr. Desai, and athletic sports performed by the students and the members of the gymnasium. To listen to the popular ballad-singing hundreds of people used to gather for two or three continuous nights in the new maidan in which the Samarth Vyama Shala is housed.

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION.

The Responsive Cooperation Party has already earnestly begun the work of setting up candidates for various constituencies. Mr. L. J. Apte, the President of the Poona City Municipality stands on behalf of the Poona City constituency for the Bombay Council. Mr. N. R. Gunjal stands on behalf of the Poona District and Mr. N. V. Kelkar for the Assembly on behalf of the Central Division. Though, so far only these names have been fixed, negotiations are going on, it is said, with the present M.C.'s to induce them to stand on behalf of the new party. It is not known whether the present Swarajist M.L.C.'s will consent to stand on behalf of the new Party; but it appears that, so far as Mahrashtra is concerned, almost all the Mahrashtra M.L.'s will join the Responsive Cooperation Party. Attempts are also being made to list the support of some nationalist non-Brahmins to the Party, and to request them so far as possible to contest the seats on behalf of the Responsivists. Whether the non-Brahmins will be willing to cooperate with the Responsive Cooperators it is difficult to say. So far, however, no non-Brahmin candidate has yet come into the field.

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UNITED FRONT IN EGYPT.

NEW AEROPLANES FOR TURKEY.

During this month twenty new aeroplanes have arrived in Constantinople. They are provided with all the modern necessities of war. M. Betty has arrived as expert and proceeding to Askishire, where trial will be given to the new aeroplanes.

TEN MILLIONS FOR ANGORA.

The Turkish Government has voted a further sum of ten million pounds for the construction projects of Angora.

A UNITED PARTY.

"Vadiul Nil" (Cairo) publishes the following interview with Adli Pasha, formerly Prime Minister of Egypt:—

Adli Pasha, when interviewed, expressed great satisfaction at the unity that was recently achieved among all sections and parties of this country. He said: "Such unity was the real need of our national and political life. It is auspicious time that the nation has after all realised the danger of domestic squabbles, the only result of such quarrels being the gain of the third party."

The representative asked Adli Pasha if the unity would be permanent in his opinion, the Pasha replied: "I expect so and the only reason for this optimism is that everybody seems to be realising the urgent need of it. It is evident to every one that the new Parliament if formed of a united party will prove very powerful. The speech made by Saad Zagloul Pasha in opening the Congress also indicated the same idea."

SOUDANESE STILL RESIST.

In Jolud and Tamin a force of one thousand Soudanese fought with the Government force; from 4th February to 22nd February the Government aeroplanes continued bombarding the opponents. Fifty women and some men surrendered, but the rest are still resisting. On the 11th February the Government force inflicted a heavy loss, twenty-five Soudanese being killed and three hundred injured.—("Vadiul Nil.")

BOUNDARY BETWEEN SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

All negotiations on the delimitation of the boundary line between the French and the British Governments have stopped. The reason is said to be the struggle of Druises who have made the investigation near the boundary line practically impossible. M. Jouvenel has approached Britain on the question of Daraa which is an important strategic point in the war with the Druises. —("Fatul Arab.")

ANOTHER COMMISSION.

It is known that a second Commission is shortly to arrive in Baghdad to settle the northern boundary question on behalf of the League of Nations.—("Fatul Arab.")

THE WAR TAX OF THE DRUISES.

The Druises realise war tax from all villages both in cash and kind. In this connection the following incident will show that even the Jews are not free from this tax:—

A wealthy Jew died in Jerusalem; while the dead body was being taken to the graveyard known as Alkhizra, a party of Druises and other Syrians who have joined them surrounded the Jews and demanded war tax. The dead body was allowed to be buried with full ceremonies, but a few persons were detained till the arrangements for payment were made.—("Fatul Arab.")

BRITAIN AND IBN SAUD.

FORMAL RECOGNITION.

The Jeddah correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wrote in mail week under date March 1:—

His Majesty's ship "Emerald" arrived at Jeddah early this morning and fired a salute of twenty-one guns, to which the battery on shore duly replied. Ibn Saud arrived from Mecca by car about 9 a.m. and the day was spent in an exchange of ceremonial visits. During the morning the Captain of the 'Emerald' accompanied by the British Consul, visited his Majesty, who returned the visit during the afternoon, being rowed out part of the way by a smart crew from the cruiser, which lay in the outer harbour. To-morrow the King is entertaining the Captain and fifteen other officers of the ship, the members of the British community at Jeddah, and various notables of the town to dinner and the 'Emerald' sails for Ceylon the following day.

As was generally expected by the Jeddah public, the arrival of a British cruiser on a ceremonial visit to the new King of the Hedjaz has not proved to be simply an act of courtesy. Advantage was taken of it to announce the British Government's formal recognition of the new regime in the Hedjaz, and that announcement has given great pleasure and satisfaction both to the King and to his officials and people. It is expected that other Governments will follow suit in the near future. The Kingdom of the Hedjaz and Sultanate of Nejd and its dependencies has, as it were, been formally inducted to-day into its place among the recognised States of the world.

It is generally expected that, when the various Governments represented here by Consuls have formally declared their recognition of Ibn Saud as King, the Emir Faisal who visited England in 1919, will on behalf of his father make a grand tour of the countries concerned to convey formally to their Governments the King's thanks for their message of recognition and friendship. But such a visit is scarcely likely to take place until after the pilgrimage, which will be over by the end of June.

The wedding recently took place of Maharaj Kumar Jagannath Kishor Singh Deo, eldest son of the Maharaja of Panchkot with the daughter of the Raja Sahib of Palkot (Chota Nagpur).

NAGPUR LETTER.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAGPUR, March 26.

The Swarajists are busy making preliminary arrangements for fighting out successfully the impending General Elections in opposition to the Responsive Cooperationists. Despite his great bereavement owing to the passing away of his eldest brother, Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, the President of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Swaraj Party is trying his level best to infuse new life and vigour into the ranks of the Swarajist Camp and is taking steps to launch upon a vigorous electioneering campaign against the Responsivists and the Liberals who have almost merged themselves among the local Responsivists. Mr. Abhyanker is taking special pains to put the newly started Congress Organ "The Tarun Bharat" on a sound basis and it is understood that the necessary propaganda for carrying out the Cawnpore Congress resolutions will shortly be undertaken.

LOCAL RESPONSIVISTS.

The local Responsive Cooperationists headed by Dr. Moonje are also bestirring themselves, and at a party meeting held on last Sunday, it is understood, they have resolved to enlist at least 2,000 members before the 1st of April with a view to show that their organization has more following than the Congress can boast of. How far this resolution can be translated into actual work remains to be seen during the course of a week or so. It is therefore absolutely essential that the local Swarajists take note of the activity on the part of the Responsivists and act accordingly. It is significant that though the local Liberals have welcomed the proposal of Mr. Chintamani, the local Responsivists headed by Dr. Moonje have been conspicuous by their absence from the list of the signatories to the proposed conference at Bombay. It seems that there is a great deal of difference between the mentality of the Poona Responsive Cooperators and those of the C. P. Dr. Moonje is reported to have expressed himself strongly against any attempt to join hands with the liberals whose fundamental principles, according to him, are extremely opposed to those of the present day Responsivists.

CONGRESS ORGANIZATIONS.

There is a great deal of misapprehension regarding the working of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee which is at present dominated by Responsivists. Practically there is no activity on the part of the above Committee except that of adopting a few resolutions and it is rumoured that the Swarajist leaders are seriously thinking of moving the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to issue instructions to carry out faithfully the resolutions of the Congress and thus actively help the Swarajists in their endeavours to capture the local legislature in the ensuing elections. There is a rumour that the higher Congress authorities are seriously thinking of disaffiliating the Berar Provincial Congress Committee and, if the rumour is true, I wonder why the same fate may not be meted out to the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee.

OUDH HINDU CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee, Lucknow, wires:—

The second Oudh Hindu Conference meets at Lucknow on the 14th and 15th instant. A strong and representative reception committee has been formed with Raja Surajbuksh Singh of Kasmanda as Chairman, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Swamis Shraddhanand and Satya Deo, Bhai Paramanand, Pandit, Nekaram Sharma, Raja Sir Rampalsingh Raja of Mahewa have promised to attend. Messrs. Kelkar, Jayakar, Moonje and others are also expected to attend.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

DELHI, April 2.

Legislative Department:—The Governor General has prorogued the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

Home Department:—Mr. T. Sloan, officiating Joint Secretary, is granted leave for seven months.

Political Department:—Mr. C. L. Corfield is granted leave for seven months.

Finance Department:—Mr. C. F. George, Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, is granted leave for eight months.

Income-tax Department:—Mr. W. Johnston is appointed income tax commissioner, Bihar and Orissa, Mr. F. W. Strong officiates income-tax commissioner, Bengal.

Salt Department:—Major C. H. E. Wilson, Superintendent Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, Kharaghoda Bombay, is granted leave for five months.

Finance Department:—Mr. H. E. W. Obrien, Deputy Military Accountant General is granted leave for four months.

Commerce Department:—Cotton Industry (statistics) Indian Wireless Telegraphy (shipping) rules are published. Mr. G. L. Corbert is appointed Secretary to Department.

Education Department:—Mr. H. F. Blakiston, Dy., Director General, Archaeology in India officiates as Director General during the absence of Sir John Marshall. Rai Bahadur Lala Daya Ram Sahni officiates for Mr. B. Pakiston. Services of Lt.-Col. T. C. McCombie Young are temporarily placed with Government of Bombay. Mr. E. C. Connel, Controller of Stores, Central Indian coal-fields railway construction is transferred to Eastern Bengal Railway and officiates as Controller of stores vice Mr. G. A. Meade granted leave for six months. Mr. P. R. Rao, Deputy Director of Finance, Rly. Board is granted leave for seven and a half months. Dr. R. J. L. Staden, District Surgeon, G. I. P. Rly., is transferred to E. B. Rly., to officiate as Chief Medical Officer vice D. T. H. Bishop granted leave for 18 months.—A. P.

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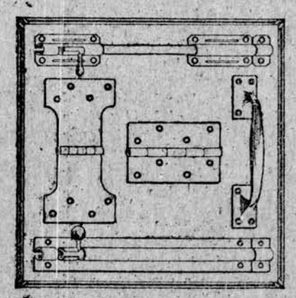

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